Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1861. NUMBER 137.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Madame Matilda Crivelli.

Positively the First and Only

GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT

IN CHICAGO.

Wednesday Evening, December 18th,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SOLDIERS FESTIVAL.

Sig'r Gabrielli.

Sig'r Achille Andavani.

Matilda Crivelli.

Bryan Hall.

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Chicago Tribune,

Published Daily and Weekly,

Office No. 51 Clark Street.

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1861.

From Europe.

The Europa, with four days' later news, has arrived. It will be seen by our dispatches that the Paris bonds is decidedly of different character. England, it appears, has decided to ignore her previous position as to the rights of belligerents, and to make a new law—one exactly suited to her present circumstances—to meet the issue which the case of Mason and Slidell has created between the United States and that power. The following principle seems to be in favor of the British Court just now. It has been a favorite maxim under like circumstances

"That whatever is for the interest of England is right."

Secession in Kentucky.

The latest news from Kentucky indicates that a pitched battle is on the eve of being fought at Somerset, between the forces of General Shoepff and the rebels under Zollicoffer. The two armies were but a few miles apart on Friday last—each gathering between eight and ten thousand men. Shoepff was reinforced by three regiments, on Thursday, which, it was thought, would enable him to hold the line of Cumberland river in south of Lexington, seventy miles, and is the nearest point to Tennessee held by our troops.

The rebel chief Williams, who was driven by the Ohio boys at Ivy Creek, Eastern Kentucky, has been reinforced by Jeff Davis with two regiments and a battery of artillery, and has advanced on Mt. Sterling, which is forty miles east of Lexington, and it was feared by members of the Legislature that he would make a dash on the Capital. He had 5,000 men under him.

The main part of the rebel strength is at Bowling Green, on Green river, about 55 miles north of Nashville. It is ascertained that this body numbers twenty thousand men. Due south of Evansville, Ind., is Hopkinsville, where the rebels have a force of 8,000. Gen. George B. Crittenden is at Cumberland Gap with 8,000 to 10,000 men.

It is an exceedingly strong position, and would have been in our hands but for the inefficient, do-nothing policy of Sherman and Thomas. The whole force in Kentucky, exclusive of Gen. Polk's troops at Columbus, amounts to just about 40,000 men. To meet and push back this force Gen. Buell has over 80,000 men—and in a few days will have 150,000 soldiers under his command. This immense force does not embrace the troops at Cairo, Paducah and Smithland. It does seem that if there be any use in superior numbers our generals ought to clear Kentucky of rebels in arms at once.

Gen. Pope.

We will be seen by our dispatches from Gen. Pope's headquarters in Missouri, that the confidence of the people in his capacity and energy has not been misplaced. He is inspiring columns in his brigade which cannot fail to tell well upon future results. We want more Popes in our army.

From Port Royal.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Dec. 7, 1861.

The Second Brigade is now going on board vessels to advance toward the main land. Its commander is Gen. Isaac I. Stevens.

The Eighth Regiment, both New York and Connecticut boys, landed by Mr. W. TOMLIN, the famous English declaimer and dramatic reader, at Concerts, London; Mr. W. DE VERE, the celebrated Amateur Tragedian, and Prof. C. G. TITCOMB, brilliant Pianist. The steamer will ride in his

BEAUTIFUL MINIATURE CARRIAGE,

Front the Sherman House to the Hall, previous to each Entertainment.

ADMISSION:

Day Entertainment.....25 Cents.
Children, under 10.....15 "
Secured Seats.....50 "
Children.....25 "
Reserved Seats.....75 "

Tickets for sale at ALFRED CATELY, Business Agent, 57 Clark street.

KINGSBURY HALL.—Will be opened on FRIDAY, Dec. 6th; 1861, for a short time only.

J. Isaac Williams' Celebrated Moving

PANORAMA OF THE BIBLE.

Commencing with the Creation of the World, and continuing in Historical Order to the Present Time. Captivity, covering over 4,000 yards of canvas.

Exhibited to each evening at 7½ o'clock. Also, on Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Tickets, 50 cts.; Children under 10 years of age 25 cents. Packages of five tickets, $1. dec5-bd06-1m

DANCING AND CALISTHENICS.—J. B. WESTELL, from Her Majesty's Theatre, London, respectfully announces to the citizens of Chicago that he will be happy to attend Schools or Private Families to give instructions in the above polite and accomplishing accomplishments. Apply to Root & Cady's Music Store. dec2-bd08-1m

METROPOLITAN HALL.—This popular Hall has been re-painted and

PUT IN COMPLETE ORDER,

And is now for rent by the night or week. It is regarded as one of the best Halls in the United States. The fine Artists of the same will be in attendance at

SOUND AND VENTILATION.

It has hardly as canal. It will seat over two thousand persons. The rent will be moderate. Address "Hall Board, care of Messrs. Cooper & Goodhue, Room No. 9 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Ill. nov8-bd06-1m

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY.

Corner Madison and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill.

Class open at all times for beginners.

CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Private lessons will also be given daily. Assembly every Thursday night for Scholars and Friends, and to private parties. Concert Music furnished by Schools and others. dec9-bd08-1m

Wanted.

WANTED—30 Drawers suitable for a dry goods store. Also, Shelving and Counter. Will trade $30 acres of Land near Port Huron, Michigan, located in the midst of valuable property; price $6 per acre. No objection to a small incumbrance. Inquire of T. C. HIBBARD, 139 Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED—Two Girls, one as Chambermaid and the other as Dining Room Girl. Those only applying who can come well recommended and honest, and can give good references. To such good wages will be given. Call at dec16-bd06-3t

WANTED—A Partner to join in a profitable business. Address "A. B." at the office of this paper. dec16-bd06-1t

WANTED.—A young gentleman within a furnished room, with board in a private family, one square from the Court House and the Post Office. Those having a Parlor preferred. Address, stating terms and location, "Post Office," Chicago, Ill. dec16-bd06-1t

WANTED.—A first class Pattern Maker, to whom permanent employment will be given. Apply to MURDEY & HOYT, Woodward and Franklin streets. dec16-bd06-1t

WANTED.—At the Waverly House, No. 208 Kinzie street, 40 waiters, 6 room girls, 2 cooks, 1 night porter, 1 night watchman, 1 porter, 1 boy to assist in the office. Apply at once. dec16-bd06-1t

WANTED.—Two pair superior heavy draught Horses, Mares or Mules. Parties having such to sell will please address "HORSE, H. BOX 1,000," Chicago, Ill. dec16-bd06-1t

WANTED.—For a gentleman and wife, a furnished room, with board, in a private family located, with gas and water on the premises. Location must be on the North Side, and within ten minutes' walk of the Court House. Address "P. A. C." P. O. Box 1,000. dec16-bd06-1t

WANTED! WANTED!—Iron, Rags, Turpentine or Oil Barrels, at WEBSTER & BALTZLY, 89 South Water street.

WANTED—200,000 Railroad Ties wanted, to be delivered during the coming winter and spring, at points on the

St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad.

For specifications, apply at the Superintendent's Office, at ALTON. dec9-bd08-1m

WANTED.—To all Seeking Employment.—Wanted an Agent to canvass every town and county in the Northwest. Steady employment. Wages liberal. Every man wanted is making money. Send for a Circular, giving full particulars. Address, P. O. JOURNAL, Box 47, Rock Island, Illinois. dec9-bd08-1m

A YOUNG MAN, WHOSE habits will bear the strictest investigation, and who has been a boy, wishes to obtain a situation as such in some wholesale house; would work for the remainder of his time with board and clothing. Address P. M. dec9-bd08-1m

MERCHANTS ATTENTION!—A man of steady habits, 27 years of age, understands book-keeping, penmanship, and is capable of keeping the books connected with wholesale business, and is willing to work for small wages until he shall prove himself worthy of more. Can furnish the best of city references. Address "C. C. L." Tribune office.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.—WANTED—A person owing more by open account than $100, to call at the office of the undersigned, and pay the same, or give his note for the same, payable in thirty days, with approved security, and thereby save costs. Office in Dearborn block, Clark street, Chicago. WM. H. BUTTERS, Jr. dec16-bd06-1t

BUGGY WANTED.—Any one having a first class second hand Top Buggy for sale, will hear of a cash customer by addressing "BUGGY," Tribune office, Chicago. dec16-bd06-1t

500 ARMY HORSES WANTED at the Prairie Hall Stable, corner State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Illinois. HARRIS MIX & CO.

The Mason and Slidell Affair in England.

Letter from the Purser of the Trent.

THE TIMES INDIGNANT BUT HONEST.

Its Confession of the Right.

The news by the Hecla, from Southampton, received at New York on Thursday, 12th inst., was eagerly awaited in this country, as bringing the earliest intelligence of the effect of the Trent affair abroad. Foreign files by this steamer to the 28th of November, bring full accounts of the reception of the news of the seizure of Mason and Slidell in England. Below we give the statement of the purser of the Trent, furnished to the London Times, and an article from the Times of the 28th, commenting upon the affair.

The purser of the Trent sends the following letter to the Times:

STATEMENT OF THE PURSER.

"To the Editor of the Times:

"SIR:—I beg you to forward you some particulars of the grievous outrage committed today against the English flag by the United States steam sloop San Jacinto, Capt. Wilkes. You have probably heard how, some three weeks ago, the Island of Jamaica—Dowdeen having on board the Commissioners sent by the Confederate States of America to London and Paris, passed the blockade at Charleston, arriving safely at Havana. Once arrived there, they of course imagined that on neutral territory they were perfectly free and safe from all molestation, and therefore made no attempt to conceal their names, position and intended movements. Mr. Slidell, the Commissioner for Paris, accompanied by his wife, son and three daughters, and also by his secretary, Mr. G. Eustis, with his wife; Mr. Mason, the Commissioner for England, being accompanied by his secretary, Mr. M'Farland. It was well known in Havana that they were booked for the whole party to proceed by this steamer to St. Thomas, there to join the homeward West India mail steamship for Southampton. They accordingly embarked yesterday morning, intending to receive the same gracious reception under the English flag which they had already received from that of Spain.

"We left Havana yesterday morning at 8. This morning, about half-past 11, we observed a large steamship ahead, and on a nearer approach found she was here to evidently awaiting us. We were then in the Bahama Channel, abreast of Paredon Grande lighthouse. As soon as we were well within range, we had the first intimation of her nationality and intentions by a round shot being fired across our bows, and at the same moment by her showing American colors. We were now sufficiently aware of the danger that all her ports were open, guns run out, and crew at their stations. On a still nearer approach I saw a shell frame all ready under our large caliber on her forecastle, which passed within a few yards of the ship, bursting about a hundred yards to leeward.

"We were now within hail, when Captain Moir, commanding this ship, asked the American what he meant by stopping his ship, and why he was by firing shotted guns, contrary to usual custom. The reply was that he wished to send a boat on board of us. This was immediately followed by a boat pushing off from the side of the San Jacinto, containing between twenty and thirty men, heavily armed, under the command of the first lieutenant, who came up on the quarter-deck, and, after asking for Captain Moir, demanded a list of passengers. As his 'right of search,' was denied, the information required was, of course, momentarily refused. He then stated that he had information that Messrs. Slidell, Mason, Eustis and M'Farland were on board, and demanded that they should be given up. This also being indignantly refused, Mr. Slidell himself came forward and said that the four gentlemen named were then before him, but appealed to the British flag, under which they were sailing, for protection.

"The lieutenant said that his orders were to take them on board the San Jacinto by force if they would not surrender. He then walked to the side of the ship and waved his hand, immediately three more heavily armed boats pushed off and surrounded the ship, and the party of marines who came in the first boat came up and took possession of the quarter-deck; these, however, he ordered down on the main-deck, to take charge of the gangway ports. Captain Williams, R. N., the naval agent in charge of the mails, who was of course present during the whole scene, then, in the name of her Majesty, he being the only person on board directly representing her, made a vehement remonstration against this piratical act. During the whole of this time the San Jacinto was about two hundred yards distant from us on the port beam, her broadside guns, which were all manned, directly bearing upon us.

"Any open resistance to such a force was, of course, hopeless, although, from the loud and excited plaudits which followed Captain Williams's protestation, and which were joined in by every one, without exception, of the passengers congregated on the quarter-deck, and of all nations, had given us the manifest desire of some to resist to the last. *I, & we no doubt but that every person would have joined heart and soul in the struggle had our crew landed from the order.* Such an order he could not, under such adverse circumstances, conscientiously give, and it was therefore, considered evident that a party of marines, with bayonets fixed, should forcibly lay hands on the gentlemen named. This done, and the gentlemen retired to their cabins to arrange some few changes of clothing.

"A most heart-rending scene now took place between Mr. Slidell, his eldest daughter, a noble girl, devoted to her father, and the lieutenant. It would require a more able pen than mine to describe how, with flashing eyes and quivering lips, she threw herself in the way of the latter when her father was, resolved to defend him with her life, till, on the order being given to the marines to advance, which they did with bayonets pointed at this poor defenceless girl, her father ended the painful scene by escaping from the cabin by a window, when he was immediately seized by the marines and hurried into the boat, calling out to Captain Moir as he left that he held him and his Government responsible for this outrage.

"If further proof were required of the meanness and cowardly bullying in the line of conduct pursued by the Captain of the San Jacinto, I may remark, first, that on being asked if they would have committed this outrage if we had been a man-of-war, they replied, 'certainly not,' and, secondly, that Captain Wilkes sent an order for Captain Moir to go on board his ship, and a second for Captain Moir to move the Trent closer to him simultaneously. The answer to the first notice was taken of either order, nor did they attempt to enforce them.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"TAIT PURSER OF THE TRENT.

"Royal Mail Steamship Trent, at sea, November 8."

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE SEIZURE.

The following comments upon the Trent affair are in the *Times* of November 28:

"It requires a strong effort of self-restraint to discuss with coolness the intelligence we publish to-day. An English mail steamer, sailing under the British flag, and carrying letters and passengers from a Spanish port to England, has been stopped on the high seas and overhauled. Four of the passengers have been taken out and carried off as prisoners, the mail bags and vainly claiming the character of letters being forced away, the protection of the flag of Great Britain. These are naked facts. We put out of sight the accidents that the persons thus *kidnapped were accredited with a diplomatic mission from the Confederate States of America to the courts of Europe*, and also the peremptory manner in which the Federal frigate acted in making her seizure. The intention of the Federal Government evidently was to act upon their strict right, and to do so in the most inconsiderate manner as might be. If they are justified by their rights as belligerents in what they have done, the manner of doing it is a mere question of good or bad taste. If a rude fellow claims his rights coarsely, we must yet give him his rights; and if we would not find ourselves in the wrong we must not quarrel with him on account of his manners.

"Is it, then, true that every officer of the United States Navy can stop and overhaul our ships wherever they may be found, and forcibly take out of them any persons whom he may claim to be citizens of the United States or officers of the Federal government? If we were to admit the Federal view of their own position, it would be plain that no such right exists. They tell us that they are not at war, but are only putting down a rebellion. They say, or said, that they are not blockading their own ports, but are simply enforcing a law which has closed the southern ports as ports of entry. They insist upon putting their quarrel upon the same ground as if the Queen of England were putting down a rebellion in the Isle of Wight. Now, if this were so, it is clear that the Federal states of America have, in stopping our mail steamer, been guilty of an act of aggression which could only be properly punished by laying an embargo on every American ship in British ports and sweeping their little navy from the seas. They could not, according to their point of view, be at war, and would have none of the rights of belligerents over neutrals. They would no more be belligerents than England was after the celebrated Smith O'Brien battle in the cabbage garden, and they would have no more right to stop our ships and carry off our passengers than we should have had to stop a French ship and take Mr. Smith O'Brien out of her. But this assumption of the Federal government has been disallowed. The world *generally has refused to admit the existence of a war between the North American republic and a mere rebellion. We have recognized both republics as belligerent states.* We deeply sympathize in the severe blow they have to encounter; we have thrown no obstacle in the way of their efforts to put down the revolt, and we have even gone so far as to point out a precise degree of equal consideration for the ships of war of each. In every thing but our diplomacy we have ourselves exactly acted between the two. Whenever the Southern States shall have given proof of such stability as may make it sure that they are a permanent Confederation, we shall doubtless recognize them diplomatically, as we already do de facto. This is the test applied by all writers on International law. To support a claim to enter into the county of nations the only proof required of any people is that they are able to make their independence respected. Kings and Emperors, and even Dukes and Electors, have sometimes refused to recognize the Government, for the time being, of England, or France, or Italy, but only to their own ultimate ridicule. We have already recognized those Confederate States as belligerent Powers, and we shall, when the time comes, recognize their Government. Therefore we have imposed upon ourselves all the duties and inconveniences of a Power formally between two belligerents.

"*Unanimous as the truth may be, it is a sacrifice less a truth that we have ourselves established a code of international law which now falls against us.* In high-handed and almost despotic manner we have in former days claimed privileges over neutrals which have at different times insulted all the maritime powers of the world against us. We have insisted even upon stopping the ships of war of neutral nations and taking British subjects out of them; and an instance is given by Jefferson in his Memoirs, in which two nephews of Washington were impressed by our cruisers as they were returning from Europe, and placed as common seamen under the discipline of ships of war. We have always been the strenuous asserters of the rights of belligerents over neutrals, and the decisions of our Courts of Law, as they must now be cited by our Law Officers, have been in confirmation of these unreasonable claims, which have called into being Confederations and armed neutralities against us, and which have always been modified in practice when we were not supreme in our dominion at sea. Owing to these facts *the authorities which may be cited on this question are too numerous and too uniform as to the right of search by armed ships of war over neutral merchant vessels to be disputed.* The only security that nothing is to be found inconsistent with amity and the law of nations, known to the law of nations, and Lord Stowell, in the celebrated case of the Maria, is the right of personal visitation and search, to be exercised by those who have an interest in making it. Again, Lord Stowell laid down the same judgment, which is the storehouse of all the English law on this subject, says: 'So much for the right of visit and search; as to the exercise of that right, the proper time of exercising it is also clear. It belongs to the last act, the moment previous to the commencement of hostility, when the parties are about to take their stations for engagement, and previous to the formation of the line of battle. For this purpose the ships of war of each belligerent have a right to visit and search merchant vessels *to be dispatched

The Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1861.

HON. PHIL. FOUKE.

In the debate the other day on Halleck's Order No. 3, the Hon. Phil. Fouke of the Alton district made an exhibition of his pro-slavery bigotry which disgusted the House as it will the loyal part of his constituents. He put the strongest possible pro-slavery construction on the Order, and fully endorsed it in that light. He showed the most rancorous feeling against negroes being freed, and denied the loyalty and fidelity of any slaves. Fouke is one of those Union men who loves slavery better than the Union, and regards human bondage as a "divine institution," to be protected and saved, though the Nation may perish in the present struggle. That's Fouke.

TARGET PRACTICE.

We recently referred to the fact that numbers of our volunteer regiments, originally armed with rifles as sharp-shooters, had, through their commanding officers, sought to exchange their rifles for muskets—the improved Springfield arm—preferring the position and duties of the infantry service. And we stated at the time, what is the expressed opinion of military men, sustained by the experience and teachings of all wars, that the bayonet and musket were and must be the main reliance and principal arm of the foot soldier, assigning the while the proper place to the sharp-shooters, for operations in squads or detailed for special service. The furor that possessed many of our volunteers, and volunteer officers, for rifle regiments, has given way to a more sensible policy, from which, indeed, there has never been an actual service, or in our general army policy, any considerable departure. It was an error pertaining to processes of formation, which the result shows, was safely left to correct itself.

But the infantry arm needs, as it always has needed, an improvement in the direction of more accurate firing. If regiments of sharp-shooters are not wanted, to the degree lately pressed upon the War Department, our experience in war, thus far, is sustained by thorough military science, that we need better shots, and more of them in the infantry ranks. Good shooting depends upon two necessary conditions, the man and the weapon he holds. There are men that could do no better work with the Whitworth rifle itself, than with the most clumsy smooth-bore. It would be a miss in each case, and a chance shot, if a hit with either. But the average soldier and the average musket of the service, where inspectors have done their duty, is what we have to deal with, and the proposition is, that accuracy of firing depends as much upon the soldier as upon the weapon.

It is not merely a question of killing a superior number of the enemy, but one of economy pertaining to the enormous waste of ammunition which belongs to the conduct of all wars. And this is not a matter of conjecture, but of actual investigation and research. Take any one of the few battles of the present war thus far. From the number of men engaged, the rounds of ball cartridge distributed to each man, on entering the field, and the ammunition served out by field trains, the accurate statement can be given of the quantity of powder and projectiles expended. Then take up the returns of the battles, in killed and wounded, and the feeling will inevitably be one of astonishment that in such a hail of lead and iron, so few lives were lost, so few were wounded. The highest military authorities abroad tell us that a man's own weight in lead has to be expended in disabling a single individual by infantry, and ten times his weight in iron when discharged by artillery.

No European military author estimates less than 3,000 cartridges as necessary to be expended for every man disabled. Some go even as high as 10,000.

This constitutes a very serious exhibit of war expenditures thrown away, and modern warfare should profit by the experience. It is easy enough to account for the small effect the infantry soldier, with his sixty rounds of ball cartridge, has upon the ranks of the enemy, in the hottest days work. Enough of the causes will remain inseparable from the smoke and confusion of the battle-field, the excitement so detrimental to cool marksmanship, the swaying of the columns to and fro interfering with deliberate aim, all of these producing inaccuracy in fire.

But there are two things that can be attended to that will go a long way towards saving powder, and the costly transport of mountains of ammunition. One of these we may safely believe satisfactorily attained in the Springfield musket of the latest and best pattern. The other lies with our officers in the training of their soldiers in camp and field. One thing may be established, to start with, that the infantry soldier must learn that his highest efficiency does not lie in the direction of an imitation of the "Coffee Mill gun," the delivery of as many shots as possible per minute. Rapid firing should be discouraged and forbidden. The rest of the remedy lies in a sensible and thorough employment of *target practice*. Let this be made prominent in our camps of instruction, and excellence stimulated by suitable and obvious means. The experience of all marksmen, in their schools of practice in the woods and on the prairies, demonstrate that only by patient practice can the desirable results be obtained. This should be a prominent feature of the newly established Camps of Instruction, a list of which will be found in another column.

THE THIRD ORDER IN CONGRESS.

We publish another installment of the debate in the House at Washington, on Lovejoy's resolution requesting the President to revoke Gen. Halleck's Order No. 3, excluding fugitive slaves from his lines.

The resolution was laid on the table through the influence of Hon. F. P. Blair, whose explanation of the Order robbed it of much of its odiousness. He stated that Gen. Halleck told him that by the word "lines" he only meant camps, and that it was not to be understood that the "lines" mean any part of the country under protection of our arms. His Order has reference only to those camps on the out-posts where the army stood in the presence of the enemy, and when it was necessary to exclude all unauthorized persons, black or white, and to forbid egress and ingress to these camps. Mr. Blair further stated that Gen. Halleck declared to him that he *intended to use the slaves* whenever it could be done with advantage to the country; that he intended, whenever he found them, *to seize the slaves of the rebels* and employ them to the best advantage. He said that Gen. Halleck never ordered any slaves to be driven out of the lines who had fled from their masters. On the contrary, he ordered the fugitive slaves who had come within the lines during Gen. Fremont's administration, and who were confined in the St. Louis jail, to be released and allowed to go anywhere they thought proper. Gen. Halleck did not consider St. Louis itself such a camp as to warrant the exclusion of fugitives from it.

Mr. Blair also read a letter from Gen. Halleck—which has already appeared in these columns—setting forth that he was ready to fully carry out the instructions in regard to fugitives which his superiors might give him, and to enforce any laws Congress might pass on the subject; and indicating that he believed in the policy of confiscating the slaves of rebels in arms.

After hearing these important explanations of the famous 3d Order, a majority of the House indicated their satisfaction by laying the resolution of revocation on the table. According to Colonel Blair's showing, General Halleck is "sound on the goose." The people of the West will be exceedingly gratified to have these assurances of his devotion to freedom and hatred of secession. It will lift a heavy load off their hearts, for they really feared that the new Commander of the Missouri Department owed a double allegiance—one part to the Union and another to slavery—which is too common among our generals, and is the reason of the prevailing inactivity of the army. They apprehend that slavery might get hurt if the army advanced into Secessia.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LESSONS IN LIFE—A SERIES OF FAMILIAR ESSAYS. By TIMOTHY TITCOMB. New York: CHARLES SCRIBNER. Chicago: J. R. WALSH, corner of Custom House Place and Madison street.

Dr. Holland is a general favorite. His essays are written in an easy flowing style, upon subjects taken from real life, and are well worthy of the popularity they have achieved. Pure in sentiment, elevated in tone, and illustrated by facts and incidents occurring in every day experience, they make both wiser and better those who read them. This is eminently a book for the people. By applying its precepts they will be the more content with their present lot, and adopt wise methods to improve it. We especially recommend it to our youthful readers. They will find it both interesting and valuable.

THE UPRISING OF A GREAT PEOPLE—THE UNITED STATES IN 1861. FROM THE FRENCH OF COUNT DE GASPARIN. New York: SCRIBNER. Chicago: WALSH, Custom House Place.

It is a remarkable fact that the most interesting and comprehensive work upon the American Union in 1861 has been written by a Frenchman. Count Gasparin saw, under the administration of Mr. Buchanan, a great people gradually yielding to the blighting influence of slavery, till honor and hope appeared nearly clean gone forever. But the election of Mr. Lincoln, although it was followed by the rebellion of the Slave States, the author regards as the dawning of a glorious future. In it he sees the downfall of slavery and the commencement of an era of intellectual and religious progress which in a few generations will make the American Union one of the most Christian, cultivated and powerful of nations. Whatever the length and the exhausting character of the contest, the result in the light of past history and sound philosophy is not doubtful. With the doom of slavery, Christian civilization will possess the American continent, and then there will follow the highest development in science, literature and the arts of which our race is susceptible. That the views of the great Frenchman may be realized, should command the earnest and ceaseless efforts of every American patriot.

THE LIFE OF WINFIELD SCOTT. By J. T. HEADLEY. New York: SCRIBNER. Chicago: WALSH.

This volume will at once attract the attention of the admirers of Mr. Headley. His style is peculiar, but specially fascinating to a certain class of readers. It is well for biographers now to group together the acts in the lives of prominent men; but two or three hundred years hence, when some Motley or Prescott shall write the history of the first hundred years of the Republic, the true bearing of their acts upon the welfare of their country will be estimated. It is proper to add that Mr. Headley is regarded by the more careful and critical portion of the literary public as not a reliable historian, and his style is turgid and stilted, and not worthy of imitation.

THE IMPERIAL GUARD OF NAPOLEON FROM MARENGO TO WATERLOO. By J. T. HEADLEY. New York: SCRIBNER. Chicago: WALSH.

This work appeared ten years ago; but in these war times the publishers have issued a new edition, as called for by the martial spirit which the rebellion has produced. Our army possesses abundant material for a hundred corps, whose daring deeds would rival those of the "Old Guard," had we a man with the genius of Napoleon to command them. As reading for the volunteers to inspire them with enthusiasm in the defence of their country, the book is just the thing for the times.

THE LIFE OF HAVELOCK, ILLUSTRATED. By J. T. HEADLEY. New York: SCRIBNER. Chicago: J. R. WALSH, corner Custom House Place and Madison street.

This work is written in the author's peculiar style, and is addressed specially to the more enthusiastic and imaginative portion of the community. The well known characteristics of Mr. Headley's writings, and the absorbing interest felt in everything that relates to the man whose commanding military genius put down the rebellion in India, render careful criticism unnecessary. The author's admirers will at once buy the book and read it.

PARAGRAPHS OF ALL SORTS.

There is a rumor current in the press that Cassius M. Clay, our Minister at Russia, is coming home to receive a Brigadier's commission.

— Some of the rebel prisoners in Fort Warren evidently have confidence in the ultimate success of the rebellion, and they amuse themselves by singing, to the tune of "Dixie," a lot of doggerel, in which are the following lines:

"We have no fleet, we have no navies,
But we put our trust in old Jeff. Davis."

— The New York *World* is authorized by Gen. Dix to deny the report that Mrs. Breckinridge is giving secession tea parties in Baltimore. She is not in that city, and has not been East for several months.

— An Irish lawyer in Boston, ambitious for favor, is getting himself into the local papers as the prosecutor of Lieut.-Col. Horace Binney Sargent, of the Massachusetts cavalry, in camp at Readville, the charge against him being brought under the civil laws for wounds inflicted upon a mutinous soldier. Col. Sargent refuses to appear for trial before the magistrate, and the ambitious Irishman is getting up quite a smoke about it, all for his own edification and future enlargement.

— The Philadelphia *Press* says it is right for printers to know that, while, until a recent period, actors were legally designated vagabonds in England, a statute passed in the reign of Queen Anne, which distinctly declares that printers, like attorneys, are gentlemen. The distinction arose in this wise: When swords formed a part of genteel attire, they were worn by many who, neither by birth, education nor calling, were entitled to be considered gentlemen. To place the matter out of dispute, an act of parliament was passed, in which were set forth the various classes authorized to wear swords or rapiers, as part of their costume, and in this statute printers are expressly named as entitled to what, at that period, was considered a privilege.

— Ephraim K. Smart, for two years Democratic candidate for Governor of Maine, is out in a letter for emancipation, and not only that, but the arming of the slaves. He believes in striking the monster rebellion in that part where the ulcer of his crime has made him most vulnerable.

— The steamers of the Boston and St. Johns, N. B., line have been chartered by the Government for sixty days, to carry reinforcements to Col. Brown, at Fort Pickens.

— The Nebraska Legislature has organized; Senate—John Taffe, President; R. W. Thomas, Clerk. House—Mr. Jones, of Douglas, Speaker; Mr. Seybolt, of Cass, Clerk. Gov. Saunders has sent in his message, which discusses National affairs very liberally.

— The Cleveland *Leader* thinks a very good artillery captain was spoilt to make a very poor Brigadier General, in the person of Thomas W. Sherman, of Rhode Island. It says:

We fear that this mania for proclamations will yet carry off some of our Generals. It is an epidemic that few of them escape, and it is not the less dangerous that it always takes a mild form. The occupants of the territory "invaded" may be the veriest cut-throats imaginable, but they always find themselves addressed as "misguided brethren," or "unhappy people," and are always assured that the Federal army don't want to hurt them.

— The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Evening Post* says:

No one doubts that the old Maryland statute, still remaining in existence in the District, will cover all manner of outrage against the colored population here; but District law will override an act of Congress. It has been ascertained that during the night which followed the issue of Mr. Seward's order, addressed to Gen. McClellan respecting the slaves in the city jail, nearly thirty of the imprisoned negroes were given up to white persons claiming to be their masters. This second outrage was perpetrated by one of the city officials, and will be looked into by order of the House of Representatives.

— Mr. Madegan, the man who swallowed his teeth, at Cleveland, Ohio, is so far doing well. The pain in his stomach has abated, and he is not now suffering any serious difficulty, but the teeth remain in his stomach. Some new development in the case will undoubtedly take place soon.

— Gov. Holbrook of Vermont is organizing two new infantry regiments, to fill up the quota of that State;—the 7th, Col. George T. Roberts of Rutland, who was in the 1st regiment at Fortress Monroe; and the 8th, Col. Stephen Thomas, for Butler's New England brigade.

— Pennsylvania coal lands are hereafter to be taxed, as well on the deposit as on the surface valuation. Heretofore there has been no tax on the deposit.

— New Hampshire has now about 3,000 men in camp at Manchester and Keene, for the 6th, 7th and 8th regiments, and the battalion of cavalry.

— The Wheeling *Intelligencer* complains that notwithstanding that city is the headquarters of Gen. Rosecrans, that a Union Legislature and Union Convention are in session there, that it is the headquarters of the Paymaster's Department for Western Virginia, and that one hundred secessionists are imprisoned there, still secessionists obtrude their sentiments with insulting effrontery upon the public, and that the result is a "row of a more or less dangerous, and always troublesome, character every night." The *Intelligencer* predicts "bloody work one of these days," if this sort of thing is not put a stop to by the power of the Federal and State Governments.

EULOGIES ON COLONEL BAKER.

Remarks of Senators Sumner and Browning, and Representative Colfax.

On Wednesday last the death of Senator Baker was announced in both Houses of Congress, when eloquent and fitting eulogies were spoken. President Lincoln was in the Senate during the proceedings in that body, and sat by the side of the Vice-President. The Senate eulogies were delivered by Messrs. Cowan, Dixon, Sumner, Nesmith, and Latham; those in the House by Messrs. Shiel, Phelps, Sargent, Dunlap, Colfax, Richardson, Kelly, and Riddle. These tributes to departed worth and gallantry in the man and the soldier, were genuine and sincere, and their perusal will inspire renewed feelings of grief for the heroic dead Senator. Want of space obliges us to abbreviate as much as possible.

EULOGY OF MR. BROWNING, IN THE SENATE.

MR. PRESIDENT: On taking my seat in the Senate at its special session in July last, my first active participation in its business was on the occasion of proceedings commemorative of the death of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, my immediate predecessor; and now, Sir, at the commencement of this my second session, it becomes my melancholy duty to bear a part in the ceremonies in honor of another, who had been long a citizen of the State of Illinois, whose memory is not less dear to the hearts of her people, and whose tragical and untimely death has shrouded the State in mourning. I owe it to the memories of the past and to the relations which subsisted between us while he lived, to offer some poor tribute to his worth, now that he is dead. Few men who have risen to positions of great distinction and usefulness, and left the impress of their lives upon their country's history, have been less indebted to the circumstances of birth and fortune. He inherited neither ancestral wealth nor honors, but whatever of either he attained was the reward of his own energy and talents. He was very literally "the architect of his own fortunes." He was a man of rare endowments, and of such fitness and aptitude for public employments as were sure to attract public attention. He could not, if he would, have made his way through life, along its quiet, graceful and secluded walks; and it does him no discredit to say that he would not if he could. He was too fully in sympathy with his kind to be indifferent to anything which affected their welfare, and too heroic in character to remain a passive spectator of great and stirring events. He was eminently a man of action, and although fond of literature and science and art, and possessed of a refined and cultivated taste, he yet loved the sterner conflicts of life more than the quiet conquests of the closet, and while a citizen of Illinois served her both as soldier and civilian, and won distinction wherever he acted. He had elasticity, strength, versatility and fervor of intellect, and a mind full of resources. His talents were both varied and brilliant, and capable of great achievements; but their usefulness was perhaps somewhat impaired by a peculiarity of physical organization which made him one of the most restless of men, and incapable of the close, steady and persevering mental application, without which great results cannot often be attained. It was not fickleness, or unsteadiness of purpose, but a proud and impatient spurning of restraint, contempt of the beaten track of mental processes, and disgust with the dullness and weariness of confinement and inaction. But this defect was to a very great extent compensated by the wonderful ease and rapidity with which he could master any subject upon which he chose to concentrate the powers of his mind—by the marvellous facility with which he acquired knowledge, and the facility with which he could use it. Whatever he could do at all, he could do at once and up to the full measure of his capacity. Whatever he could comprehend at all, he could comprehend with the quickness of intuition, and gained but little afterward by investigation and elaboration. He did not reach intellectual results as other men do, by the slow processes of analysis or induction, but if he could reach them at all, he could do it at a bound. And yet it was not jumping at conclusions, for he could always state with almost mathematical clearness and precision, the premises from which he made his deductions, and guide you along the same path that he had traveled, to the same goal. He saw at a glance all the material, and all the relations of the material, which he intended to use, to the subject in hand; but which another would have carefully and laboriously to search up and collect, to be enabled to see at all; and diligently to collate before understanding its uses and relations. To a greater extent than most men, he combined the force and suavity of logic with grace, fancy and eloquence; filling at the bar at the same time, the character of the astute and profound lawyer, and the able, eloquent and successful advocate; while in the Senate, the wise, prudent and discreet statesman was combined with the chaste, classical, brilliant and persuasive orator. But with all his aptitude for, and adaption to the highest and noblest pursuits of the civilian, he had a natural taste, talent and fondness for the life of a soldier. There was something in the bugle blast of war, and the cannon's roar, which roused his soul to its profoundest depths, and he could no more remain in inglorious ease at home while the desolations of war blackened and blasted the land, than the proud eagle could descend from his home in the clouds to dwell with the moping owl. Three times in his not protracted life he led our citizen soldiers to the embattled plain, to meet in deadly conflict his country's foes. Alas! that he should lead them no more! that he shall never more marshal them for the glorious strife—never more rouse to the "signal trumpet tone." He has fallen. "The fresh dust is chill upon the breast that burned erewhile with fires that seemed immortal."

"He sleeps his last sleep, he has fought his last battle;
No sound shall awake him to glory again."

He was no untried soldier with a name yet to win. It was already high on the roll of fame, and indissolubly linked with his country's history. Years ago, at home and abroad, he had drawn his sword in his country's cause, and shed his blood in defence of his rights. Years ago he had led on soldiers to battle, and by his gallantry shed new lustre upon our arms and historic interests on Cerro Gordo's heights; and now he had that fame to guard and protect. He had to defend his already written page of history from blot or stain, as well as to add to it another leaf, equally radiant and enduring. It is, Mr. President, to me a source of peculiar gratification to know that the history of the disastrous day which terminated his brilliant career, when it shall have been truthfully written, will be his full and sufficient vindication from any charge of temerity or recklessness regarding the lives of those intrusted to his care. He was brave, ardent and impetuous, and "when war's stern strength was on his soul," he no doubt felt that "one crowded hour of glorious life was worth an age without a name." [Mr. Browning then referred to the fact that Senator Baker was also a poet, and spoke under high inspiration, and if the many brilliant effusions which he had dashed off could be collected, they would form no mean addition to the poetic literature of our country. Yet he was not aware that any of these productions ever passed beyond a limited circle of friends. He then closed as follows:] But his clear and manly voice shall be heard in these halls no more. Never again shall these crowded galleries hang breathless on his words; never again the thronging multitude, who gathered wherever he spoke, be thrilled by the magic of his eloquence. The voice that could soothe to delicious repose or rouse to a tempest of passion, is now hushed forever! The heart once so fiery, brave, lies pulseless in the tomb, and all that is left to his memory or his home is the memory of what he was. I will not attempt, Mr. President, to speak poor, cold words of sympathy and consolation to the stricken hearts of his family. I know, sir, how bitter and irremediable their anguish is; I know, sir, how it rends the heart-strings, all willing though we be to lay our loved ones as sacrifices even on our country's altar. The death-dealing hand of War has invaded my own household and slain its victim there, and I know that words bring no healing to the griefs that follow these bereavements. The heart turns despairing away from "horror's voice" which provokes not the silent dust, and from the flatteries which cannot "soothe the dull cold ear of death;" and the spirit's ebb and "life's enchanting scenes their luster lose and lessen in our sight." Time alone can bring healing on its wings.

"Time! the beautifier of the dead,
Adorner of the ruin, comforter
And only healer where the heart hath bled,"

can alone mitigate, chasten and sanctify the crushing sorrow. And not till after time has done its gentle work and stilled the tempest of feeling, can the sorrowing hearts around his now desolate hearthstone find consolation in remembering how worthily he lived, and how gloriously he died—that he is "fortune's now and fame's;" and that when peace on downy pinions comes again to bless our troubled land, and all hearts have renewed their allegiance to the beneficent Government for which he died; history will claim him as its own, and canonize him in the hearts of his countrymen, as a heroic martyr in the great cause of human rights, and chronicle his deeds in pages illuminated with the gratitude of freemen; and as imperishable as the love of liberty.

MR. SUMNER said: MR. PRESIDENT—The Senator to whom we to-day say Farewell, was generous in funeral homage to others. More than once he held great companies in rapt attention while he did honor to the dead. Over the coffin of Broderick he proclaimed the dying utterance of this early victim, and gave to it the fiery wings of his own eloquence. "They have killed me because I was opposed to the extension of Slavery and a corrupt Administration," said Broderick, and as the orator repeated these words, his own soul was knit in sympathy with the dead, and then at once he endeared himself to distant multitudes.

There are two forms of eminent talent, which are kindred in their effects—each producing an instant, present impression—each holding crowds in suspense, and each kindling enthusiastic admiration; I mean that of the orator, and of the soldier. Each of these when successful wins immediate honor, and reads his praise in a nation's eyes. Baker was an orator and a soldier. To him belongs the rare renown of this double character. Perhaps he carried into war something of the confidence inspired by the conscious sway of great multitudes—as he surely brought into speech something of the ardor of war. Call him, if you please, the Prince Rupert of battle, he was also the Prince Rupert of debate. It was the boast of Pericles, in his Funeral Oration at the Ceramicus over the dead who had fallen in battle—that the Athenians were ready to communicate to all the advantages which they enjoyed—that they did not exclude the stranger from the walls—and that Athens was a city open to the Human Family. The same boast may be repeated by us, with better reason, as we commemorate our dead fallen in battle. From Philadelphia, the wharves orphan was carried to the West, where he grew with the growth of that surprising region. He was one of its children, and his own manhood was closely associated with its powerful progress. The honors of the Bar and of Congress soon were his. But his impatient temper led him from these paths into the Mexican war, where he gallantly took the place of Shields, torn with wounds and almost dead at Cerro Gordo. But the Great West, beginning to teem with population, did not satisfy his ambition; and he repaired to California. The child whose infancy was rocked on the waves of the Atlantic—whose manhood was formed in the broad, open expanse of the prairies—now sought a home on the shores of the Pacific. There again his genius was promptly recognized. A new State, which had just taken her place in the Union, sent him as her earliest Senator, and Oregon was first known to us on this floor by his eloquent lips. In the Senate, he at once took the place of Orator. His voice was not full and sonorous, but it was sharp and clear. It was penetrating rather than commanding, and yet, when touched by his ardent nature, it became sympathetic and even musical. His countenance, body and gesture, all shared the unconscious inspiration of his voice—and he went on, master of his audience, master also of himself. All his faculties were completely at his command. Ideas, illustrations, words, seemed to come unbidden, and to range themselves in harmonious forms, as in the walls of ancient Thebes each stone took its proper place of its own accord, moved only by the music of a lyre. His fame as a speaker was so conspicuous, even before he appeared among us, that it was sometimes supposed he might lack those solid powers without which the oratorical faculty itself can exercise only a transient influence. But his speech on the floor in reply to a slaveholding conspirator—now an open rebel—showed that his matter was as good as his manner, and that, while he was a master of fence, he was also a master of ordnance. His controversy was graceful sharp and dashing, like a scimetar; but his argument was powerful and sweeping like a battery. You have not forgotten that speech. Perhaps the argument against the sophism of Secession was never better arranged and combined, or more simply popularized for the general apprehension. A generation has passed since that traitorous absurdity, the fit cover of conspiracy, had been exposed. It had shrunk for a while into obscurity—driven back by the massive logic of Daniel Webster, and the honest sense of Andrew Jackson.

As the pretension now showed itself anew, our orator undertook again to expose it. That speech passed at once into the permanent literature of the country, while it gave to its author an assured position in this body. Another speech showed him in a different character. It was his instant reply to the Kentucky Senator—expelled from this body. The occasion was peculiar. A Senator, with treason in his heart if not on his lips, had just taken his seat. Our departed Senator, who had entered the chamber direct from his camp, rose at once to reply. He began simply and calmly; but as he proceeded, his fervid soul broke forth in words of surpassing power. As on the former occasion he had presented the well-ripened fruits of study, so now he spoke with the spontaneous utterance of his own natural and exuberant eloquence, meeting the polished traitor at every point with weapons keener and brighter than his own. Not content with the brilliant opportunities of this chamber, he accepted a commission in the army, and vaulted from the Senate to the saddle, as he had already vaulted from Illinois to California. With a zeal that never tired, after recruiting men, drawn by the attraction of his name, in New York, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, he held his brigade in camp near the Capitol, so that he passed easily from one to the other, and thus alternated between the duties of a Senator and a General. His latter career was short, though shining. At a disastrous encounter near Ball's Bluff, he fell, pierced by nine balls. That brain, which had been the seat and organ of such subtle power, swaying great assemblies, and giving to the child of obscurity place and command among his fellow men, was now rudely torn by lead, and that bosom which had throbbed bravely was rent by numerous wounds. He died with his face to the foe, and he died so instantly that he passed without pain from the service of his country to the service of his God. It is sweet and becoming to die for one's country. Such a death, sudden, but not unprepared for, is the crown of the patriot soldier's life. But the question is painfully asked, Who was the author of this calamity? And there is a strong desire to hold somebody responsible for a disaster where so many perished so unprofitably. But we need not appoint committees or study testimony in order to know precisely who took the precious life. The guns, the balls, and the men that fired them, are of little importance. It was the Power behind them all, saying, "the State—it is I—which took this precious life; and the Power is Slavery. The nine balls which slew our departed brother came from Slavery. Every gaping wound of his lacerated bosom testifies against Slavery. Every drop of his generous blood cries out of the ground against Slavery. To hold others responsible is to hold the agent and dismiss the principal.

Let not our grief be a hollow pageant; let it not expend itself in vain words. It must become a motive, and an impulse to patriot action. But patriotism now is only a name, unless you resolve that Slavery, the barbarous enemy of our country, the disturber of the peace, the violator of the Constitution, the vampire of our national life, sucking its best blood, and the assassin of our children, shall be overturned. Until this is done, the patriot can only say sorrowfully,

"Bleed, bleed, poor country!
Great tyranny lay thou thy basis sure,
For goodness dares not check thee!"

EULOGY OF MR. COLFAX, IN THE HOUSE, ON BAKER'S DEATH, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11, 1861.

MR. SPEAKER:—The funeral procession of the departed Baker has passed through the crowded streets of our Atlantic cities—the steamer, perhaps to-day, is bearing its precious burden between the portals of the Golden Gate—the thousands who, with enthusiastic acclaim, cheered his departure as a Senator, stand, with bowed frames, and bowed heads, and weeping eyes, to receive, with honor but with sorrow, the lifeless remains that are to be buried in their midst—and there devolves on us, his former associates, brought by the telegraph almost to the side of his open grave, the duty of rendering also our tribute of affection to his memory.

To say that the deceased was an extraordinary man, is simply to reiterate what the whole country long since conceded. He carved out his own niche in the Temple of Fame. He built his own pedestal in our American Valhalla. And if the French philosopher, D'Alembert, was correct in saying that there are but three ways of rising in the world—to soar, to crawl, and to climb—our friend's history is a striking exemplification of the last and the worthiest of these ways. The handloom weaver boy of Philadelphia—the friendless lad, with his whole fortune in a meagre bundle, turning his face Westward—the patient journey, footsore and weary, over mountains and valleys—the Deputy in the Clerk's office at Carrollton, patiently mastering the principles of the law—his rapid rise in his profession—his election to Congress from the capital of Illinois—his volunteering in the Mexican war, and raising, equipping and marching his regiment within fourteen days—his charge at Cerro Gordo, when following up the victory which his impetuous and dashing heroism had mainly won, he pursued the enemy for miles with fearful slaughter—his removal on his return to another Congressional District, which he carried by his wonderful eloquence against its previous political convictions—his removal to California—his thrilling oration over the murdered Broderick—his triumphant canvass in Oregon—his election to the Senate by a Legislature, a majority of which differed with him in their political associations—his brilliant and impromptu denunciations of traitors, who, in the Senate chamber, he prophetically hurled from the Tarpeian rock—his exchanging the robe of the Senator for the sword of the soldier—his daring struggle to wrest victory, against overwhelming odds, from fate itself, and his death at the head of his column, literally with his back to the field and his face to the foe: what an eventful life, to be crowned by such a glorious death.

We know not but that death may have been as welcome to him as life, especially when he fell in such a cause. Some long for death on the battle-field, knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die, and that he who dies for his country is enshrined forever in thousands upon thousands of patriot hearts. Others, who, if we could put a window in their breasts, we would find that they carried a burden of care or sorrow through life, and feel that the shaft of death, when sped by its messenger, would have no pain for them. And with others, life is so joyous that the hour for their departure is one of gloom, and thick darkness encompasses the valley their feet must tread. But for our friend, who had won his way to his highest ambition, and who fell, in the very zenith of his fame, in defence of the Constitution and the Union, charging at the head of advancing columns, careless of danger, of odds, or of death, leaving behind him a glory which shall survive long after his tombstone has mouldered into dust—we should rather weave for him a garland of joy than a chaplet of sorrow.

I know there was sadness in the family, which no earthly sympathy can assuage. I know there was sadness at the White House, where his early friends mourned their irreparable loss. I knew there was sadness at the Capitol,—sadness on the Atlantic coast—sadness in the Valley of the Mississippi—sadness as one of the first messages flashed along the wire he had so earnestly longed to see stretched from Ocean to Ocean, bore to the Pacific the tidings of their great loss. There was sadness around the camp-fires of over an half-million gallant volunteers, who, like him, had offered their lives to their country in its hour of trial. So, too, if the legends of antiquity intend to commemorate some patriotic sacrifice of life, by the story of Curtius leaping into an open gulf to save the Roman Republic, was there sorrow, doubtless, at his fate. And sadness, too, when Leonidas, at the head of his feeble band, looked death calmly in the face, and gave up his narrow span of earthly life, to live immortalized in history.

But though there may be sadness such as this, let us rejoice that our friend has left behind him such a record and such a fame, heightened by his magic eloquence and hallowed forever by his fervid patriotism. For, doubly crowned, as statesman and as warrior,

"From the top of Fame's ladder
He stepped to the sky."

The Case of Ward H. Lamon.

Mr. Van Wyck's Investigating Committee will report within a few days. Among the interesting cases reported upon will be that of Ward H. Lamon, Marshal of the District of Columbia, of whose "Virginia Brigade" much has been said. According to the report of the Committee, *Gen.* Lamon (as he registered himself) traveled many miles ostensibly in the service of the United States, really without commission or authority, either as Colonel or General, engaged in procuring soldiers to make up his "brigade," not from Virginia, but from regiments already formed in Pennsylvania and Illinois. One transaction referred to in the report is this: At the instance of Lamon, E. H. Castle, Fremont's master of transportation, sent the Yates Phalanx (39th Illinois regiment) all the way from Chicago to Williamsport, where it came under Lamon's command, at the expense of $20,000. The Committee, unable to make Lamon refund this sum, since Castle alone is responsible, recommends that he be required to refund his traveling and other expenses, retaining them, if need be, from his salary as Marshal. Lamon also tried to get a regiment which has been recruited in Western Pennsylvania.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Tribune, 13th.*

OUR CAIRO LETTER.

Aspect of Affairs—A Crushing Policy—Gathering of the Flotilla—Awaiting the Gun-boats—Preparatory Work Ahead—In Reference to Mississippi—Grounding of the Gun-boats—The Weather—Spirit of our Troops—Prospective.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, December 13th, 1861.

In my last I prophesied no forward movement would take place for some time, judging from appearances and what had first got to be done in the way of preparation. It seems at last to have been decided by our commanders that petty expeditions, needing lengthy newspaper discussions to tell whether they are victories or defeats, are not the thing to crush rebellion. Therefore, having made two or three rushes when half prepared, a slower and surer policy has been adopted. When the move does take place, it will be crushing, almost final with consequences to the rebel cause. Already those monsters of destruction, the gun-boats, are nearly ready. Four lay at the levee, two more are on the way from St. Louis, and those at Mound City will be here in a few days. The floating-battery fleet will also soon be on the way to Cairo, and the Mississippi flotilla in two weeks from now will be grouped together, with their iron sides, hundreds of cannon and mortars, forming an offensive power never before surpassed, if it has been equalled, on a river.

To oppose these are banks lined with batteries and ordnance of no inferior quality. Having no faith in the justness of their cause, and despairing of its final success, the rebels have let no moments pass in idleness, but like the murderer who becomes sharper in expedients as the gallows draws near, are trying everything to protract the struggle. Southern papers contain less of what they themselves are going to do, and more of what England and France intend, but yet, with the months of preparation the rebels have had, their first struggles on the Mississippi will be hard ones.

But Union men have this consolation. Their soldiers will no longer have to fight unequal odds—handfuls attacking armies entrenched and in positions of their own choosing. The advantageous side of the war game is one that two can play at, and when Uncle Sam is the antagonist he can bring forth resources astonishing as they are effective. Every battle that has yet occurred shows the great superiority of Union soldiers, and fighting no longer at disadvantage, they will soon show the traitors that loyal blood is as much braver as it is truer than that of treason.

The time of preparation has passed, and that of quick, earnest, effective action draws nigh. I have seen those who have conversed with Gen. Halleck, and are well posted on military matters—men of sense, not crack-brained dabblers in politics—and I believe that *before sixty days Union troops will walk victorious into Memphis.* One thing is certain, such will be the case if the leaders have an energy and ability at all corresponding to the efficiency and willingness of the soldiers. Energy misdirected is little better than idiocy, and the Union cause calls loudly for ability in its commanders, to lead the hardy sons of the West who have taken up arms in the cause of freedom.

Already a deep murmur of desire is going up from the mighty host upon the Mississippi's banks for a blow to be struck at treason. For weeks and months it has been growing bolder, and the secession serpent's hiss comes louder, more defiantly, from the New Madrid swamps and Columbus heights. During all this period the people have been waiting in anxious suspense, and now the glad tidings of a retributive hour near at hand will be welcome indeed. One thing that has caused great vexation lately, is the grounding of two of the new gunboats, Benton and Essex, on their downward trip to Cairo. About 400 men and one of the submarines are at work lighting them off, and they may get here to-morrow, though I think not. The river is falling, and the stranded boat, the Benton, with her tons of iron plating, is not easy to move, much less light.

The floating batteries have started from St. Louis, and should be here to-morrow. In a few days the whole flotilla will be at the levee, and the only thing wanting for offensive movements is a corresponding land force. That this also will soon arrive seems evident. I had it stated to me on apparently good authority that reinforcements will immediately be sent from the East. Without that occurs I do not see what can be done, unless the skeleton regiments, scattered through Illinois and her sister States, prove more numerous than is thought.

Price is still threatening Missouri with a formidable army, while Lexington calls loudly to Gen. Halleck to be on his guard. Although Price will not probably do anything at present, yet he will remain ready to strike should the protecting force be moved away.

The weather could not be more auspicious than it is for military movements, while the troops are gaining with the bracing air good health and spirits. The health of the camp here is remarkably good. Companies from this fort are now engaged at "Cave in the Rock," some distance above here, getting out stone for the fortifications here.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Army Going into Winter Quarters—The Do-nothing Policy—What Jeff. Davis Wants.

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1861.

Is the army in winter quarters? This is the question which is most frequently asked by those who still take an interest in military affairs. I am able to answer the question as to the army on this side of the Potomac. Barracks are being erected as fast as lumber can be brought down on the single track railroad from Baltimore. But for the blockade of the Potomac, the whole army on this side of the river would, ere this, have been comfortably housed. I learn that on the other side there has been less progress in this regard. So much the worse for the soldiers over there. All hope of a forward movement seems to have been abandoned. I doubt whether any member of the Cabinet can boast of any better information as to that forward movement, than any active newspaper correspondent. Within the past fortnight two members of the Cabinet have told their friends to expect "big things" in the course of three or four days. It is not to be supposed that they referred to the attack which *the enemy* made last Saturday at Dam No. 5, near Williamsport. That was not a very big thing—on our side at least. These Cabinet givings-out have become so stale that they sound like the weather predictions in the old *Farmers' Almanac:* "Expect—severe—frosts—about—these days;" "Look—out—for—heavy—rains—and bad—roads." Either of *these* predictions may come true this week, but the public, and the soldiers themselves, have ceased to regard anything that may be said about the "forward movement." Reviews of brigades and divisions, firing in the direction of Chain Bridge, firing down the Potomac, firing at the Navy Yard, firing on Munson's Hill and Upton's Hill, are the only results of the war in this quarter. But if there is not much fighting done, there is a great deal of politeness exchanged between the hostile forces. The rebels opposite Budd's Ferry inquire every morning after the health of Mrs. Sickles. "Don't you wish you had some new boots, secesh?" asked one of our pickets the other day, shaking a new pair of his own towards a rebel picket on the opposite knoll. "Boots!" replied the other, "I got four pair at *Bull Run*, and I haven't worn out but one of them yet." Such pleasantries as these tend to relieve the monotony of the war (?) you know.

Three months elapsed between the bombardment of Sumter and Gen. McDowell's advance upon Manassas. Almost five months have passed away since. We then had 45,000 men in front of Washington; we now have over 200,000, every regiment of whom is better drilled than any regiment of the three months' troops. Secretary Cameron says that we have 640,000 volunteers enlisted for the three years and over 20,000 regulars, all of whom, the President tells us, are under the command of Major General McClellan. It may be safely asserted, that no man can *remain inactive* very long, with 660,000 soldiers under him, or only 200,000, without breaking down in the estimation of his army, his fellow countrymen, and the world. The expense alone, of sustaining an army larger than any ever brought into the field by one nation since the days of Xerxes, will soon exhaust the resources of the loyal States. Gen. McClellan must see that such is the inevitable result of a Fabian policy. Our army is too large to be kept idle a great while. Hence, it seems to me, the necessities of the case will compel Gen. McClellan to put his troops, ere long, in motion.

The name of Secretary Seward is here always coupled (I know not how justly) with the do-nothing, stick-and-hang, grin-and-bear-it policy, exemplified by the countryman who waited on the bank of the river for the water to flow by, so that he might go across; or, better still, by the Irishman, who got out of bed one bitter cold night to "freeze his dog" by holding him, with his bare arms and hands, out of the window. Long before our dog is frozen our own limbs will be benumbed or ready for amputation. Jeff. Davis is right in saying that every day the Federal troops are kept off the soil of seceding States, adds solidity and respectability to the rebel government, *both at home and abroad.* How truly Mr. Seward's *ideas* may be represented by the prevailing opinion among Members of Congress, it is not for me to say. The belief that he is opposed to any vigorous, resolute fighting, and in favor of the waiting, or "freezing" policy, is pretty general in Washington. If it be his desire to show that the "pen is yet mightier than the sword," he is quite ably seconded by most of our generals in the field, as the history of the last five months amply proves.

SORGHUM.—Mr. B. C. Dutcher, who is extensively engaged in the culture of sorghum, has had far more orders this season for the saccharine fluid than he can possibly fill. Among these orders are a number from the State of New York. It is probable the sorghum made in this county is among the best, if not absolutely the best, made in the United States, and as its quality becomes better known, the demand will of course become much increased. We look for a largely increased crop of sorghum next year, from the greater number of cultivators and an increased breadth of land devoted to its production.—*Davenport (Iowa) Gazette.*

☞ A company of the Fourth Minnesota has been detailed for garrison duty at Fort Abercrombie, and is to be stationed this winter at Georgetown, to prevent depredations of the Red Lake Indians.

THE GRAND ARMY OF ILLINOIS.

Proclamation of the Governor and Report of the Adjutant General.

80,000 UNION SOLDIERS.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEP'T., }
SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 13, 1861. }

To the People of the State of Illinois:

For the purpose of giving you information of the number, condition and wants of our troops, as well as the policy of this Department, I present the following report of Hon. A. C. Fuller, Adjutant General of the State, prepared in response to a communication calling for information from his office in relation thereto, and the suggestions of which I fully approve.

The subjects of uniforms, equipments, subsistence and finances, will be presented in other reports now in process of preparation by the same officer.

I have the pleasure to inform the public that, during the last two weeks, I have been receiving and distributing, and am now distributing, near six thousand stand of new and superior arms—first having sent a competent agent to our scattered regiments to ascertain the condition of each, with reference to the number, kind, and quality of its arms, with a view to the equitable distribution thereof, having due regard to those most exposed to the enemy.

The State is now also receiving daily at the Arsenal in Springfield, the fourteen batteries of artillery obtained from the Secretary of War during my last visit to Washington—consisting of 84 guns, with projectiles, carriages, caissons, harness and all equipments complete, equal in quality to any in the service or in the world, and which, with the batteries we already have in actual service, will be sufficient to arm and equip the two artillery regiments now fast approximating to complete and perfect organization.

I also have assurances of a most reliable character, that arms of a superior quality will at an early day be received, sufficient to supply all our unarmed regiments, and sufficient I hope also to supply the places of the poor and defective arms now in the hands of many of our troops.

I feel fully warranted in saying that in point of the numbers of our troops in proportion to population, in ample provision for comfortable subsistence, superiority of quality and sufficiency of uniform, and also in true courage and chivalrous daring and achievement, the grand army of Illinois will be unsurpassed by any State in the Union.

RICHARD YATES.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
SPRINGFIELD, December 10, 1861. }

To His Excellency, Richard Yates, Governor, etc.:

SIR:—I have the honor to transmit herewith the following statement of Illinois forces now in camp and field, with the location and command of the same respectively, viz:

INFANTRY.

No.	Colonel.	Location.	Men.
7	John Cook	Dept. of Missouri	776
8	Richard J. Oglesby	Dept. of Missouri	885
9	Augustus Mersey	Dept. of Missouri	984
10	James D. Morgan	Dept. of Missouri	795
11	Wm. H. L. Wallace	Dept. of Missouri	790
12	John McArthur	Dept. of Missouri	759
13	John B. Wyman	Dept. of Missouri	1001
14	John M. Palmer	Dept. of Missouri	936
15	Thomas J. Turner	Dept. of Missouri	978
16	Robert F. Smith	Dept. of Missouri	951
17	Leonard F. Ross	Dept. of Missouri	870
18	Michael K. Lawler	Dept. of Missouri	886
19	John B. Turchin	Dept. of Ohio	901
20	C. Carroll Marsh	Dept. of Missouri	903
21	J. W. S. Alexander	Dept. of Missouri	949
22	Henry Dougherty	Dept. of Missouri	910
23	James A. Mulligan	Chicago	1048
24	Frederick Hecker	Dept. of Ohio	880
25	William N. Coler	Dept. of Missouri	960
26	John M. Loomis	Dept. of Missouri	780
27	Napoleon B. Buford	Dept. of Missouri	875
28	Amory K. Johnson	Dept. of Missouri	845
29	James S. Rearden	Dept. of Missouri	978
30	Philip B. Fouke	Dept. of Missouri	841
31	John A. Logan	Dept. of Missouri	961
32	John Logan	Camp Butler	811
33	Charles E. Hovey	Dept. of Missouri	950
34	E. N. Kirk	Dept. of Ohio	862
35	Gustavus A. Smith	Dept. of Missouri	1008
36	Nicholas Greusel	Dept. of Missouri	965
37	Julius White	Dept. of Missouri	900
38	William P. Carlin	Dept. of Missouri	921
39	Austin Light	Dept. of Maryland	823
40	S. G. Hicks	Dept. of Missouri	873
41	Isaac C. Pugh	Dept. of Missouri	908
42	W. A. Webb	Dept. of Missouri	1039
43	Julius Raith	Dept. of Missouri	730
44	Charles Knobelsdorff	Dept. of Missouri	944
45	J. E. Smith	Camp Douglas	668
46	John A. Davis	Camp Butler	581
47	John Bryner	Dept. of Missouri	970
48	I. N. Haynie	Dept. of Missouri	831
49	William R. Morrison	Camp Butler	515
50	M. M. Bane	Dept. of Missouri	800
51	G. W. Cumming	Camp Douglas	608
52	Isaac G. Wilson	Dept. of Missouri	1045
53	W. H. W. Cushman	Ottawa	629
54	Nathaniel Niles	Belleville	...
55	*David Stuart	Camp Douglas	909
56	Maj. Page	Camp Douglas	468
57	S. D. Baldwin	Camp Douglas	357
58	W. F. Lynch	Camp Douglas	474

UNNUMBERED REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

Mechanics' Fusiliers	Camp Douglas	928
Kentucky Brigade	Jonesboro	870
Colonel Kirkham	Shawneetown	700
Yates Sharp Shooters	Camp Butler	968
Colonel Dement	Dixon	319
Colonel Fry	Carrollton	186
Rock Island Regiment	Camp Douglas	222
Yates Rifles	Camp Douglas	183
Unattached Companies	Camp Butler	358
Total		3,549

CAVALRY.

No.	Colonel.	Location.	Men.
1	T. A. Marshall	Dept. of Missouri	960
2	Silas Noble	Dept. of Missouri	1090
3	E. A. Carr	Dept. of Missouri	1150
4	T. L. Dickey	Dept. of Missouri	1068
5	Lt. Col. Wiley	Camp Butler	1024
6	T. H. Cavanaugh	Shawneetown	1100
7	W. P. Kellogg	Dept. of Missouri	1026
8	J. F. Farnsworth	Washington	1200
9	A. G. Brackett	Camp Douglas	1080
10	J. A. Barrett	Camp Butler	869
11	R. G. Ingersoll	Peoria	948
12	Colonel Voss	*	...
13	Colonel Bell	Camp Douglas	224
	Attached to the 30th Regiment		94
	Cavalry Companies unattached to Regiments		500
	Total		12,416

ARTILLERY.

No.	Captains.	Location.	Men.
	Three Months Men—		
1	C. C. Campbell	Ottawa	140
2	Chas. Houghtaling	Dept. of Missouri	77
3	Caleb Hopkins	Dept. of Missouri	96
4	Edward McAllister	Dept. of Missouri	127
	For the War—		
A.	Chas. M. Williard	Dept. of Missouri	135
B.	Ezra Taylor	Dept. of Missouri	104
C.	Peter Davidson	Dept. of Missouri	92
D.	Riley Madison	Clark County	96
	Chas. J. Stolbrand	Camp Butler	104
	Joseph Kolker	Camp Butler	56
	C. W. Keith	Camp Butler	54
	H. B. Plant	Camp Butler	13
	A. M. Forbes		85
	W. S. Morgan		120
	J. Powell	Dept. of Missouri	114
	O'Leary	Dept. of Missouri	45
	Waterhouse	Chicago	96
	Attached to McClernand's Brigade		200
	Total		1695

It will be seen that the total number of infantry is	46,429
Cavalry	12,416
Artillery	1,695
Making a grand total of	60,540

This does not include a large force, estimated from ten thousand (10,000) to fifteen thousand (15,000) men, serving in various Missouri, Kansas and Iowa regiments.

Until full copies of muster rolls can be carefully compared, it will be impossible to know the exact number of Illinoisans enrolled in these regiments, but it is known that the eighth and ninth Missouri are, with the exception of their field and staff officers, almost exclusively from this State, besides a considerable proportion of the tenth and sixteenth Missouri, Berger's Sharp-Shooters, and other commands.

Until your late proclamation, recruiting in this State for other regiments and commands than our own was extensively carried on, and thousands of our best citizens, being denied the privilege, under the restrictions imposed upon our State by the General Government, of serving in our regiments, sought other fields in which to serve their country.

Under the present liberal policy of the War Department, however, daily applications are made at this office by them for transfers to Illinois regiments, and the present indications are that many of our regiments now forming will receive large accessions from that source.

I think it safe to say that there are considerably over seventy thousand of our citizens now in the army.

It will be noticed, from this statement, also, that there are now in our Camps of Instruction as follows:

Infantry	10,418
Cavalry	6,384
Artillery	608
Total	17,410

Several of the regiments in these camps are full, or so nearly full that their organization can be completed as soon as arms can be furnished to them; and as to the others, it is respectfully submitted that the interests of the public require an early company and regimental consolidation. Various considerations appear to make this necessary. Among them may be mentioned the fact that there are now fifteen incomplete infantry regiments, which require over five thousand privates to bring them to their minimum number.

The total number of recruits in the State, during the past month, only reached (exclusive of recruits for regiments in the field) three thousand four hundred and seventy-two, a number entirely disproportioned (except in case of actual necessity) to the very great expense of transportation attending the recruiting service. The alarming abuse of the system of passes calls for immediate remedy. While affording every reasonable facility for recruiting, the Government should protect itself against frauds and peculations in passes. I am in communication with United States mustering officers, who are providing a part of the transportation of recruits, and hope to secure some uniformity between the State and United States authorities in correcting these abuses.

An agent is now visiting the camps of our troops, collecting information upon the subject of arms, with the view of having their wants supplied as soon as possible; and with your approbation others will be immediately sent, who will be directed to report to this department by the 25th instant any and all information touching the wants and condition of our forces, whether in respect to arms, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, or medical attendance.

The State having adopted the policy of providing its soldiers with clothing, and large purchases having been made, it is hoped that through the proper department and the aid of special agents and messengers, the first of next month will find all wants supplied.

With so large an army as we have now in the field, and that number, too, being constantly increased, it is of course impossible to fully prevent neglect and suffering; but notwithstanding numerous instances of suffering, almost wholly occasioned by the neglect of officers, yet it is believed that no State has better provided her soldiers with the comforts of camp and field life than Illinois. And whatever of energy or capacity exists in this department, so long as I may be connected with it, shall be devoted to the sacred duty of protecting their rights and promoting their interests.

Hoping to be able, by the first proximo, to present you with a more detailed report of our military affairs, I have the honor to remain,

Yours respectfully,

ALLEN C. FULLER, Adj't General.

* Since moved to Missouri.—[TRIB.

HALLECK'S ORDER NO. 3.

Spirited Debate in the House—Col. Blair's Explanation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1861.

The opening of the debate in the House on General Halleck's order to exclude fugitive slaves from the lines of our army in Missouri, was given in our edition of Friday. The conclusion of the debate was as follows:

Mr. Blair, of Missouri—I tell the House and the country that I know that Gen. Halleck gave an order to discharge some fugitive slaves from prison, and allowed them to go about their business, on my application; and I know, too, that whatever may have been done under pretence or color of that order, it was not the intention of the General that this charge against him should have been made, and he never gave an order with such an intention. I will state what passed between the General and myself on that point.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois—I say that slaves have been delivered up by the officers of the army under that order, and if the General is so unfortunate as to be unable to write the English language correctly it is not his fault; but the thing, at all events, is done.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio—That is a common misfortune with the officers of the army.

Mr. Blair—I told General Halleck that I believed the order would be misunderstood—that it would be construed as it has been. He then and there told me that he had no idea of construing, improperly, the laws of Congress or the policy of the Administration with regard to this subject. His simple object was to exclude from his lines, which extend over a wide district of country, persons who might carry information to the enemy. At Cairo it was the habit of slaves and others to come from Kentucky and the lower part of Missouri, and to enter the camps to sell vegetables, and then go back, when, if they fell into the hands of the enemy, they would give information of the condition and strength and movements of the army, and he desired to put a stop to this, and thence the cause of the publication of the order. He said, moreover, that he would not only exclude fugitive slaves from his camp, but everybody, white and black. He made no distinction; but, as he said, the measure was demanded as a mere military precaution necessary to the safety and discipline of his camps.

Mr. Fouke, (opp.) of Illinois—Having served with the army, and being stationed at Cairo at the time this order was made, I will state that the soldiers and officers there looked upon the order as most wise and salutary. [This is untrue.] The allusion made by the member from Pennsylvania as to the loyalty and fidelity of the slaves is wholly untrue. [This is another falsehood.] I myself was misled by false representations by a slave on the 7th of November last. I and my regiment were led into an ambuscade by one of these runaway slaves. Every word said about these blacks is untrue as to their fidelity and loyalty. [Another fib.] I state facts as they exist, and the whole army there will stand by General Halleck to the last upon that order. I sent one of those spies myself to General McClernand, who I know had revealed the position of the camp when we were surrounded by forty or fifty thousand of the enemy. [Where were the fifty thousand of the enemy? Bah!]

Mr. Lovejoy—But I know this, that the concurrent testimony of Generals Lane, Prentiss, and Pope and other generals, is in contravention of the statement that these blacks should be excluded from the lines of the army; that is, so far as general military principles go. I would like to ask my colleague what he did with the negro who betrayed him?

A Member—Administered the oath to him. [Laughter.]

Mr. Fouke—He was sent to and questioned by General McClernand. I don't know what further was done with him, and I had no time to look after him. If my colleague paid less attention to the care of these negroes and devoted it more to the present condition of the country, he would do a great deal better, and might help to bring the war to a speedier conclusion. [This silly reply betrays the bitter pro-slavery feelings of the man.]

Mr. Blair—I have already stated what General Halleck told me was the object of the order. He further told me that he intended to use the slaves if he could do so with advantage to the country; that he intended, wherever he found them, to seize the slaves of the enemy, but he did not intend that this class of persons or others unauthorized should come into his camps. It is not to be considered that the word "lines" means any part of the country under the protection of our arms. It is very certain that Gen. Halleck meant to say the lines of his camp, and to confine the order to his camp alone. It is for the House to say whether that is a proper or improper order to exclude fugitive slaves or any other unauthorized persons from the camp. I am authorized by General Halleck to say that this was what he meant by the order. Gen. Halleck never ordered any slaves to be driven out of the lines who had fled to them from their masters. On the contrary, he ordered the fugitive slaves who had come in with General Fremont, and who were then confined in the jail at St. Louis, to be released, and allowed them to go anywhere they thought proper. He did not consider the city of St. Louis itself such a camp as to warrant the exclusion of fugitive slaves from it. His order had reference only to those camps on the outposts. Where the army stood in front of the enemy it was necessary to forbid the egress and ingress to these camps. I think, therefore, it would be a high-handed measure on the part of this House, with the explanation now before it, to direct the rescinding of General Halleck's order.

Mr. Julian, (Rep.) of Indiana—I desire to make a single statement. This resolution relates to the policy adopted by General Halleck in his division of the army. I think that the policy of the Administration itself is in favor of delivering up to their masters such slaves as come into the camps. I state this from the fact that within the last few days a slave girl found her way into the camp of Colonel Brown, of the Twentieth Indiana regiment. She accompanied the regiment to Fortress Monroe, which, her master learning, demanded her restoration. This Colonel Brown refused to comply with. Application was made by the master to Secretary Cameron, who ordered Gen. Wool to have her delivered up, which was done. The general policy of the Administration sanctions the conduct of Gen. Halleck, and renders necessary some action on the part of Congress, looking to a change of that policy.

Mr. Blair—I infer quite the contrary from the sentiments of the annual message. Whatever Mr. Cameron or any other officer may have done, I take what the President says to be at least an indication of the policy, and he is at the head of the Administration.

Mr. Vallandigham moved to lay the pending resolution on the table.

The motion was agreed to, by yeas 78, nays 64.

[It was clearly Col. Blair's liberal and ingenious construction of the order and relation of Halleck's remarks to him, that caused the resolution to be tabled.]

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[oc18-ly]

Safes.

A VOICE FROM ILLINOIS.
HERRING'S SAFE
AGAIN TRUE TO ITS TRUST.
ST. CHARLES, Ill., Sept. 30th, 1861.
Messrs. HERRING & CO., Chicago, Ill.
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Respectfully yours,
J. P. FURNALD.
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POPE & SLOCUM
Sole Agents for the [illegible]
129 CLARK STREET, [illegible]

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!
GREAT WEST OIL WORKS.
W. C. SCOFIELD & CO., [illegible]
Cleveland, - - - Ohio.
Manufacturers and Refiners of
PETROLEUM OR CARBON [illegible]
Also, NAPTHA OR BENZINE.
[illegible]

CHICAGO LEAD AND [illegible] WORKS.
Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts., [illegible]
LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET [illegible]
LINSEED OIL,
Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and [illegible]
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Highest price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 610.
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

IMPORTANT TO ALL CONCERNED.—[illegible]
[illegible]

Military Maps.

BRANCH FROM BROADWAY, NEW YORK.—All of
Lloyd's Great Military Maps
—AT—
MANUFACTURERS PRICES.
[illegible]

Music Stores.

THE PRACTICAL SINGING CLASS, being part first of the
FESTIVAL CHIMES.
[illegible]
H. M. HIGGINS,
No. 117 Randolph street, Chicago.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS
INSTRUMENTS.
99 South Clark Street,
[illegible]
At the lowest N. York Prices.
Post Office Box 354.

New Goods.

NEW GOODS,
ELEGANT GIFTS,
RICH VASES,
PARIAN IMAGES,
TOILET BOTTLES,
Shown with pleasure and sold low by
GALE BROTHERS,
Druggists and dealers in every variety of Toilet Articles, No. 202 Randolph street.

To Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received [illegible]
[illegible]

BY ORDER OF MAJOR ROBERT ALLEN, Quartermaster at St. Louis, proposals will be received [illegible]
1,200 tons of Timothy Hay,
50,000 bushels of Oats, in new Gunny Bags,
10,000 " Corn.
[illegible]
Cairo, on MONDAY, Dec. 16th, at 10 o'clock [illegible]
R. B. HATCH, Captain [illegible]
Cairo, Dec. 5th, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO.—TO CONTRACTORS.—[illegible]

Notice to Packers.

MITCHELL & ZAHM,
Slaughterers and Packers of
BEEF AND PORK,
Packing House, Archer Road, [illegible]
[illegible]

IMPORTANT TO PACKERS.—[illegible]

To Claimants.

NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.
[illegible]
J. S. FULLERTON, [illegible]

Special Notices.

To Consumptives.—The advertiser [illegible]

For the cheapest and best Hats [illegible]

CATARRH! CATARRH!
CATARRH!!!
DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY
[illegible] COLD IN THE HEAD.
CATARRH IN THE NOSE.
[illegible]
Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, 196 Lake, Corner of Wells-St.
Post Office Box 2369, Chicago, Ill.

Cabinet Furniture.

BABCOCK & PEEK,
171 RANDOLPH STREET.
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut,
ALSO,
CHAMBER, DININGROOM & COMMON FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY.
[illegible]

NEW FURNITURE STORE.
Shaw, Johnson & Co.,
OF CINCINNATI,
[illegible]
CABINET FURNITURE
At No. 31 LAKE STREET,
(Under the Tremont House.)
[illegible]

C. MORGAN has Removed to
169 Randolph Street,
[illegible]
PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES,
[illegible]

Medicinal.

BININGER'S
OLD
LONDON DOCK GIN.
THIS
DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT
ESPECIALLY DESIGNED
For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,
[illegible]
A. M. BININGER & CO.,
[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S.........HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU,
THE GREAT DIURETIC.
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM
HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE.
IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.
NERVOUS DISEASES,
CONSUMPTION,
EPILEPTIC FITS,
LANGOUR,
NERVOUSNESS,
UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.
DIMNESS OF VISION,
INSANITY,
PALLID COUNTENANCE,
SOUR STOMACH,
SICK HEADACHE,
HECTIC FLUSH,
AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
PREPARED ACCORDING TO
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,
PRESCRIBED AND USED BY
EMINENT PHYSICIANS.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
[illegible]
LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or SIX for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, [illegible]
Describe Symptoms in all Communications.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
EXTRACT BUCHU.
EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
[illegible]
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS
PREPARED IN VACUO, BY
H. T. HELMBOLD,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,
Depot—104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa.
SOLD BY
LORD & SMITH,
Wholesale Druggists, 43 Lake St., Chicago,
[illegible]
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other.

KNOW THYSELF!—Dr. J. H. McCANN, [illegible]
[illegible]

FEMALE DISEASES, &c.,
[illegible]
Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.
[illegible]

Glue Factory.

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.
GLUE!
NEATSFOOT OIL, SAND PAPER, BONEBLACK, BONE MANURE,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
[illegible] South Wells Street, Lloyd's Block.
[illegible]
JOHN A. LIGHTHALL,
(Successor to Wahl Bros.)
No. 48 South Wells st., Lloyd's Block.

Oil and Lamps.

DITHRIDGE'S XX FLINT GLASS OVAL CARBON OIL LAMP CHIMNEYS.

The best that have ever yet been offered. They are the best for the following reasons:
1.—Because, being of an oval shape, the flame is stronger and more regular.
2.—The oval shape is better adapted to the effect of sudden expansion, so will not crack them.
3.—The glass is made expressly of Lead, and giving a great degree of strength...

FOR SALE BY
POPE & SLOCUM,
Sole Agents for the Manufacturer,
122 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!
GREAT WEST OIL WORKS.
W. C. SCOFIELD & CO., Proprietors,
Cleveland, - - - Ohio,
Manufacturers and Refiners of
PETROLEUM OR CARBON OIL,
Also, NAPTHA OR BENZOLE.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS,
Corner Clinton and Fulton Sts., West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,
LINSEED OIL,
Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge,
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Highest price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 6148.
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

IMPORTANT TO ALL CONCERNED.—As THOMAS H. WOOD & Co. have received a large invoice of French Glass, imported by them before the extra duties. Also, a new supply of Zinc, Paints, Varnishes, Linseed, Carbon, Neatsfoot, Lard Oils, and all other articles in their line of trade and all at their usual low prices, at 125 Randolph street, Chicago.

Military Maps.

BRANCH FROM BROADWAY, NEW YORK.—All of
Lloyd's Great Military Maps
—AT—
MANUFACTURERS PRICES.

Agents, male or female, can make $5 per day selling Lloyd's Great Steel Plate Military Map and Gazetteer of the fifteen Southern States, five feet square, —price 50 cents. Lloyd's $100,000 Steel Plate Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square. The only Map used by Gen. McClellan—worth $50—price 25 cents. Lloyd's official Steel Plate Map of Missouri—worth $5—price 25 cents. Lloyd's $5 Railroad Map of America—2,000,000 copies of which have already sold—price 25 cents. Any one ordering either of these Maps can have their money returned if not satisfied. Maps sent any where on receipt of price and postage stamps to pay postage. Address J. DIXON, Jr., Dearborn street, Chicago, Manufacturers' Agent. P. O. Box 3803.
Agents will be supplied at large discounts. Maps varnished.
All communications requiring an answer must inclose stamp. Lloyd's Maps are in German, French, Spanish and Italian.

Music Stores.

THE PRACTICAL SINGING CLASS, being part first of the
FESTIVAL CHIMES
Is just published, and will be sent, post-paid, to any part of the country upon receipt of the price, 50 cents. New Postage Stamps received same as money. Address the Publisher,
H. M. HIGGINS,
No. 117 Randolph street, Chicago.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
99 South Clark Street.
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings. Having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to supply Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line
At the lowest N. York Prices.
Post Office Box 3494.

New Goods.

NEW GOODS,
ELEGANT GIFTS.
RICH VASES,
PARIAN IMAGES,
TOILET BOTTLES,
Shown with pleasure and sold low by
GALE BROTHERS,
Druggists and dealers in every variety of Toilet Articles, No. 202 Randolph street.

To Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at the Chief Quartermaster's Office, at St. Louis, Mo., until 12 o'clock M. MONDAY, December 16th, 1861, for ten thousand tons of Hay, two hundred thousand bushels of Oats, and two hundred thousand bushels of Corn; to be delivered at the rate of fifty thousand bushels of each kind of grain and three hundred tons of Hay per week, at the Government Warehouses in the City of St. Louis.
[illegible]
E. D. CHAPMAN, A. Q. M.

BY ORDER OF MAJOR ROBERT ALLEN, Quartermaster at St. Louis, proposals will be received by the subscriber at Cairo, Ill., until the 19th day of the present month, for furnishing the following quantities of Forage, to be delivered at this post:
1,300 tons of Timothy Hay.
50,000 bushels of Oats, in new Gunny Bags.
25,000 " " Corn, " "
To be inspected by a United States Officer designated by the Commanding Officer of this Post, and to be delivered within thirty days after the contract is signed. Bids must be for the whole or for each of the items, and must be endorsed, "Proposals for Furnishing Hay, or Corn, or Oats."
Bids will be opened in the Quartermaster's Office, at Cairo, on MONDAY, Dec. 19th, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. B. HATCH, Captain and A. Q. M.
Cairo, Dec. 5th, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA & Chicago Union Railroad Co., Chicago, Dec. 1, 1861.
TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until December 20, 1861, for the delivery on the docks of this Company in Chicago, or at any of the stations on the line of its road, of the following materials, to wit: 75,000 first-class Railroad Ties...
[illegible]
WILLIAM S. POPE, Engineer.

Notice to Packers.

MITCHELL & ZAHM,
Slaughterers and Packers of
BEEF AND PORK.
Packing House, Archer Road, Bridgeport.
[illegible]

IMPORTANT TO PACKERS.—
[illegible]
MITCHELL & ZAHM,
77 Kinzie street.

To Claimants.

NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.
[illegible]
J. S. FULLERTON, Secretary.

Special Notices.

To Consumptives.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.

Go to the cheapest and best Hair ... [illegible]

CATARRH! CATARRH!!
CATARRH!!!
DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,
Warranted to be a sure cure for
CATARRH OR COLD IN THE HEAD.
[illegible]
CATARRH IN THE NOSE.
[illegible]
Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for use for two months, with full and clear directions.
Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE,
[illegible], 196 Lake, Corner of Wells-St.
Post Office Box 3335, Chicago, Ill.

Cabinet Furniture.

BABCOCK & PEEK,
121 RANDOLPH STREET.
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut,
ALSO,
PARLOR, DININGROOM & COMMON FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Cane Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus, School Furniture on hand and to order. Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.
Shaw, Johnson & Co.,
OF CINCINNATI.
Have opened a very large stock of New Plain, Medium and Very Elegant
CABINET FURNITURE
At No. 81 LAKE STREET,
(Under the Tremont House,)
Which will be sold at from 20 to 30 per cent. LESS than ordinary prices in this market.
Buyers are respectfully requested to call and examine.

MORGAN has Removed to
169 Randolph Street,
Where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons, as well as those wishing to purchase Furniture at LOW PRICES. His stock is entirely new, and comprising the largest, best and most fashionable assortment of Furniture in the West.
PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES,
Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut; Oak Sideboards, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Secretaries, Tete-a-Tetes, Sofas, Bedsteads and Chairs of all kinds.
Please call and examine this stock before you purchase.

Medicinal.

BININGER'S
OLD
LONDON DOCK GIN.
THIS
DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT
ESPECIALLY DESIGNED
for the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,
[illegible]
A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established in 1778.)
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.
For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & Co., Reed & Co., and J. H. Reed & Fuller & Co.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S.....HELMBOLD'S.....HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU,
THE GREAT DIURETIC.
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES
ARISING FROM
HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE,
IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.
NERVOUS DISEASES,
CONSUMPTION,
EPILEPTIC FITS,
LANGOUR,
NERVOUSNESS,
UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.
DIMNESS OF VISION,
INSANITY,
PALLID COUNTENANCE,
SOUR STOMACH,
SICK HEADACHE,
HECTIC FLUSH.
AND THE ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
PREPARED ACCORDING TO
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,
PRESCRIBED AND USED BY
EMINENT PHYSICIANS.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, free from all injurious properties. Cures at little expense.
LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.
ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or SIX for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, initial, hotel, post, office or store.
Describe Symptoms in all Communications.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
EXTRACT BUCHU,
EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
[illegible]
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS
PREPARED IN VACUO, BY
H. T. HELMBOLD,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.
Depot—104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa.
SOLD BY
LORD & SMITH,
Wholesale Druggists, 43 Lake St., Chicago,
[illegible]
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other.

KNOW THYSELF!—Dr. J. H. [illegible]
[illegible]

FEMALE DISEASES, &c.,
[illegible]

Glue Factory.

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.
GLUE!
SAND PAPER, BONE MANURE,
[illegible]

Money to Loan.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.
FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB,
Telegraph Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
Or on Good IMPROVED FARMS, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Terms for sale cheap.
CHAMBERS & LEE, 111 Lake st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties apply to
ERNST PRUSSING,
Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.
AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
No. 6 Larmon Block,
N. E. cor. Clark and Washington sts.

Banking and Exchange.

MARC & HERTEL, BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,
Corner of Lasalle and Randolph sts., Chicago.
NICHOLAS MARC. FREDERICK HERTEL.

TRADERS BANK,
NORTHWEST CORNER LAKE & CLARK STS.,
Nominal Capital, . . $50,000.
Paid up Capital, . . $25,000.
Will deal in STATE EXCHANGE, GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND BANK NOTES.
E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.
E. D. CLAPP, President.

BANKING OFFICE OF
J. T. VAN VLECK.
No. 4 BROAD STREET, (one door from Wall.) NEW YORK, Oct. 8th, 1861.
THE PATRIOTIC LOAN.
FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the new 7 3-10 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the Coupons or Interest Warrants accompanying each Note, and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittances.
The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed, and no charge made.
I will take six per cent. Two-year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply either large or small amounts.
Refers to H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill.
J. T. VAN VLECK.

BANKING HOUSE OF
C. B. BLAIR,
Exchange Bank Building,
Corner of Lake and Clark Streets.
A general Banking business transacted.
Exchange on the East bought and sold.

BANKING, EXCHANGE AND
Collection Office.
BURKAM & SONS,
17 Dearborn Street, Chicago.
BURKAM & SONS, Chicago. E. G. BURKAM & CO., Cincinnati, O.

AIKEN & NORTON,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,
South Water street, Chicago.
Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.
INCORPORATED, FEBRUARY, 1857.
Office, 104 and 106 Washington St.
This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of
FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,
From all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows interest at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 8 o'clock.
JOHN C. HAINES, President.
N. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.,
No. 82 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Drafts on New York and Foreign Bills,
Negotiable in Great Britain, Ireland and Continental Europe, sold and purchased.
CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO.,
13 Lasalle street.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the
"BANK OF AMERICA,"
Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said Bank.
Dated this 28th day of May, A. D. 1861.
GEORGE SMITH, President.
E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Bags.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.,
HOPE COTTON MILLS,
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS,
AND OF
OSNABURGS,
32 Inches to 40 Inches Wide.
We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS.
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
(No. 22 MARKET-ST., CHICAGO.
Bags and Sacks
Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.
SIMEON FARWELL.

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! BAGS!
CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
HART, ASTEN & CO, 187 South Water-st., Chicago
R. E. CLARK & CO., 12a Broad street, New York.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Bags of Every Description.
Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers', Millers' and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.
Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY,
275 SOUTH WATER STREET.
SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.
FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eighths, printed to order of any desired pattern.
BAM SACKS—Every size used.
GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.
Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.
HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Coal and Wood.

BLANCHARD & BORLAND,
Dealers in
Briar Hill, Chippewa, Erie & Blossburgh Coal,
Corner Market and Washington streets.
Coal for family use in every instance screened before delivery.

ILLINOIS COAL, OF THE BEST quality, for sale, and delivered at any part of the city, by C. W. GRAY,
Cor. Market and Washington sts.

ORMSBY COAL FOR SALE,
SCREENED AND DELIVERED,
In quantities to suit customers, by C. W. GRAY.
Cor. Market and Washington Streets

HICKORY, BEECH, MAPLE, and OAK WOOD, constantly arriving by railroad, for sale in small quantities or by the car-load,
SAWED, SPLIT AND DELIVERED.
E. L. FURNESS & CO.,
Corner Wells and Michigan streets.

HICKORY WOOD—HICKORY WOOD!—We are selling the very best quality of Hickory Wood cheaper than any other establishment in Chicago. All kinds of wood on hand.
Beech, Maple, Hickory and Oak, sawed, split and delivered, in quantities of ¼ cord or a thousand cords.
MORGAN & FURNESS,
Corner State st. and C., B. & Q. R. R.

Flour and Feed.

PATENT BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Manufactured by
HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,
MICHIGAN MILLS.
Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and unadulterated.
Choice Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat.
Cracked Wheat, and Rolled Oats.
White Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality.
Extra Spring Wheat Flour.
Delivered to any part of the city.
Store—No. 275 South Water Street.

LAKE STREET MILLS,
Corner Lake and Desplaines street.
NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, and all other mill products, at low rates, at wholesale or retail.
J. S. STEVENS & CO.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. Also, Superior Yeast Malt in Barrels.
A. G. MOREY,
9 Board of Trade Building.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
Sacks Buckwheat Flour.
100 bbls. Choice Winter Apples.
Cranberries.
"Cherry" Cranberries.
CHESTNUTS, HICKORY NUTS, &c.
H. F. STANLEY, 186 South Water street.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS for Feed, Meal or Flour filled in short order and at the lowest rates.
STEVENS & NORRIS.

The Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1861.

WAR SONGS FOR THE ARMY AND THE PEOPLE—No. 2.

BY PLEBS.

THE NEW JOHN BROWN SONG.

[NOTE BY THE AUTHOR.—PLEBS meant the following for No. 1 of his series, and sent it to the printers accordingly; but the copy was mislaid, so it comes in second. PLEBS found that the air to the old song was uncommonly taking, but the words as meaningless as could be, so he has retained the first line and the chorus—"His soul is marching on; Glory, Hallelujah"—and made the rest of new cloth. If any one should be staggered at the language of the fourth stanza, let him remember that Christ is King as well as Priest; a Judge and Avenger as well as a Saviour; and that the Bible that tells of the "blood of the Lamb," speaks also of the "wrath of the Lamb." As an Avenger He has various providential forerunners, as He has various comings, and one of his predicted works is to deliver the poor and needy and slay their enemies. See the seventy-second Psalm, first fourteen verses. The music, with the words, can be had of Root & Cady, Clark street.]

I.

Old John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave,
While weep the sons of bondage, whom he ventured all to save;
But though he lost his life in struggling for the slave,
His soul is marching on; Glory, Hallelujah!

II.

John Brown was a hero, undaunted, true and brave,
And Kansas knew his valor, when he fought her rights to save;
And now, though the grass grows green above his grave,
His soul is marching on; Glory, &c.

III.

He captured Harper's Ferry with his nineteen men so few,
And he frightened "Old Virginny" till she trembled through and through;
They hung him for a traitor, themselves a traitor crew,
But his soul is marching on; Glory, &c.

IV.

John Brown was John the Baptist, of the Christ we are to see—
Christ, who of the bondman shall the Liberator be;
And soon throughout the sunny South, the slaves shall all be free,
For his soul is marching on; Glory, &c.

V.

The conflict that he heralded, he looks from Heaven to view,
On the army of the Union, with its flag red, white and blue;
And Heaven shall ring with anthems o'er the deed they mean to do,
For his soul is marching on; Glory, &c.

VI.

Ye soldiers of Freedom, then strike while strike ye may,
The death-blow of oppression, in a better time and way;
For the dawn of old John Brown has brightened into day,
And his soul is marching on; Glory, &c.

REVELATIONS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Great Negro Conspiracy at the South.

From the advance sheets of the *Continental Magazine*, we extract the following statements, which the writer claims to be simply true, without exaggeration or distortion of any kind. He visited South Carolina shortly before the passage of the secession ordinance. Overtaken by a storm, he was forced to seek the hospitality of

POOR WHITES.

The rain was falling in torrents, and the night was as "dark as the darkest corner of the dark place below." We were in the midst of what seemed an endless forest of turpentine pines, and had seen no habitation for hours. Not knowing where the road might lead us, and feeling totally unable to proceed, we determined to ask shelter at the shanty for the night.

In answer to our summons a wretched-looking, half-clad, dirt-bedraggled woman thrust her head from the doorway, with the inquiry, "Who are ye?"

"We'm only massa and me, and de hoss, and we'm half dead wid de cold," said Scipio; "can't we cum in out ob de rain?"

"Wal, strangers," replied the woman, eyeing us as closely as the darkness would permit, "you'll find mighty poor fixins har, but I reckon ye can come in."

Entering the house, we saw, by the light of a blazing pile of pine knots which roared and crackled on the hearth, that it contained only a single apartment, about twenty feet square. In front of the fireplace, which occupied the better half of one side of the room, the floor was of the bare earth, littered over with pine chips, dead cinders, live coals, brazen pots, and a lazy spaniel dog. Opposite to this, at the other end of the room, were two low beds, which looked as if they had been "slept in forever, and never made up." Against the wall, between the beds and the fireplace, stood a small pine table, and on it was a large wooden bowl, from whose mouth protruded the handles of several unwashed pewter spoons. On the right of the fire was a razeed rocking-chair, evidently the peculiar property of the mistress of the mansion, and three blocks of pine log, sawn off smoothly, made to serve for seats. Over against these towered a high-backed settle, something like that on which

"——sot Huldy all alone,
When Zeke peeked thru the winder;"

and on it—her head resting partly on her arm, partly on the end of the settle, one small, bare foot pressing the ground, the other, with the part of the person which is supposed to require stockings, extended in a horizontal direction—reclined, not Huldy, but her Southern cousin, who, I will wager, was decidedly the prettier and dirtier of the two. Our entrance did not seem to disconcert her in the least, for she lay there as unmoved as a marble statue, her large black eyes riveted on my face as if seeing some nondescript animal for the first time. I stood for a moment transfixed with admiration. In a somewhat extensive observation of her sex in both hemispheres, I never witnessed such a form, such eyes, such faultless features, and such wavy, black, luxuriant hair. A glance at her dress—a soiled, greasy, grayish, linsey-woolsey gown, apparently her only garment—and a second look at her face, which, on closer inspection, had precisely the hue of a tallow candle, recalled me to myself, and allowed me to complete the survey of the premises.

The house was built of unhewn logs, separated by wide interstices, through which the cold air came in decidedly fresh if not health-giving currents, while a large rent in the roof, that let in the rain, gave the inmates an excellent opportunity of indulging in a shower-bath, of which they seemed greatly in need. The chimney, which had intruded a couple of feet into the room, as if to keep out of the cold, and threatened momentarily to tumble down, was of sticks, built up in clay, while the windows were of thick, unplaned boards.

Two pretty girls, one of perhaps ten, and the other of fourteen years—evidently sisters of the unadorned beauty—the middle-aged woman who had admitted us, and the dog—the only male member of the household—composed the family. I had seen negro cabins, but these people were whites, and these whites were South Carolinians. Who will say that the days of chivalry are over, when such counterparts of the feudal serfs still exist?

The writer had with him an intelligent negro servant, and was on his way to visit a rich planter. Not far from the house he was met by the carriage of his host, in which was the body servant of the planter. The interview between the two negroes, and its results, are thus described:

BLACK FREEMASONRY.

"Jim, this is Scip," I said, seeing that the darkeys had taken no notice of each other.

"How d'ye do, Scipio?" said Jim, extending his hand to him. A look of singular intelligence passed over the faces of the two negroes as their hands met; it vanished in an instant, and was so slight that none but a close observer would have detected it; but some words that Scip had previously let drop put me on the alert, and I felt sure it had a hidden significance.

"Won't you get into de carriage, massa?" inquired Jim.

"No, thank you, Jim. I'll ride on with Scip. Our horse is jaded, and you had better go ahead."

Jim mounted the driver's seat, turned the carriage, and drove off at a brisk pace to announce our coming at the plantation, while Scip and I rode on at a slower gait.

"Scip, did you know Jim before?" I asked.

"Neber seed him afore, massa, but hab heern ob him."

"How is it that you have lived in Georgetown for five years, and he only seventy miles off, and you never have seen him?"

"I cud hab seed him, massa, good many time, ef I'd liked, but darkeys hab to be careful."

"Careful of what?"

"Careful oh who dey knows; good many bad niggas 'bout."

"Pshaw, Scip, you're 'coming de possum;' that game won't work with me. There isn't a better nigger than Jim in all South Carolina. I know him well."

"P'raps he am; reckon he *am* a good enuff nigga."

"Good enough nigga, Scip! Why, I tell you he's a splendid fellow; just as true as steel. He's been North with the Colonel often, and the abolitionists have tried to get him away; he knew he could go, but wouldn't budge an inch."

"I knew he wouldn't," said the darkey, a pleasurable gleam passing through his eyes; "dat sort don't run; dey face do music!"

"Why don't they run? What do you mean?"

"Nuffin', massa—only dey'd rather stay har."

"Come, Scip, you've played this game long enough. Tell me, now, what that look you gave each other when you shook hands meant."

"What look, massa? Oh! I s'pose 'twar 'cause we'd both *heerd* of each other afore."

"'Twas more than that, Scip. Be frank; you know you can trust me."

"Wal, den, massa," he replied, adding, after a short pause, "de ole woman call you a Yankee—can you guess."

"If I should guess, 'twould be that it means mischief."

"It don't mean mischief, sar," said the darkey with a tone and air that would not have disgraced a cabinet officer; "it only mean right and justice."

"It means that there is some secret understanding between you."

"I told you, massa," he replied, relapsing into his usual manner, "dat de blacks am all free-masons. I gabe Jim de grip, and he know'd me. He'd hab known my name ef you hadn't tole him."

"Why would he have known your name?"

"'Cause I gabe de grip, dat tole him."

"Why did he call you Scipio? I called you Scip."

"Oh! de darkeys all do dat. Nobody but de white folks call me Scip. I can't say no more, massa; I shud break de oath ef I did!"

"You have said enough, Scipio, to satisfy me that there is a secret league among the blacks, and that you are a leader in it. Now, I tell you, you'll get yourself into a scrape. I've taken a liking to you, Scip, and I should be very sorry to see you run yourself into danger."

"I tank you, massa—from de botiom ob my soul, I tank you," he said, as the tears moistened his eyes. "You bery kind, massa; it do me good to talk wid you. But what am my life wuth? What am any slave's life wuth? Ef you war me you'd do like me!"

I could not deny it, and made no reply.

The writer of this article is aware that he is here making an important statement, and one that may be called in question by those persons wo are accustomed to regard the southern blacks as only reasoning brutes. The great mass of them are but a little above the brutes in their habits and instincts, but a large body are fully on a par, except in mere book-education, with their white masters.

The conversation above recorded is, *verbatim et literatim*, TRUE. It took place at the time indicated, and was taken down, as were other conversations recorded in these papers, within twenty-four hours after its occurrence. The name and the locality only, I have, for very evident reasons, disguised.

FURTHER PROOFS.

From this and other conversations the writer deduces—nay, he declares that he *knows* it to be a *fact*—that there exists among the blacks a secret and wide-spread organization of a Masonic character, having its grip, pass-word and oath. "It has various grades of leaders, who are competent and earnest men, and its ultimate object is freedom."

From the Rebel Lines.

The following is given by the New York *Herald* as information received at Washington from the rebel lines on Tuesday last, by an intelligent colored servant of an officer in Beauregard's army. The affair described is that of Hawkshurst's Mills.

About twelve o'clock, noon of Friday, they sent two regiments of infantry—the Fifth South Carolina, Col. Jenkins, and the Sixth Georgia, Col. Colquitt—with two six-pound howitzers and two four-pound howitzers of the Washington Artillery, under command of Capt. Rosser, and one hundred of Stewart's cavalry, commanded by Captain Jones. The Eighth Georgia, Col. Mercer, was in reserve, one mile in the rear. They reached the vicinity of Hawkshurst's mill, about two o'clock p. m., and saw at first only the advance guard of Gen. Hancock's column. They immediately placed their pieces in position in the edge of a wood, and masking them with bushes. But soon their scouts reported the advance of Gen. Porter at Flint Hill and that of Gen. Brooks at Vienna. This so alarmed them that they commenced a rapid retreat, the cavalry taking the lead, the artillery next, and the infantry bringing up the rear. A wheel on the leading piece breaking, the gunners unhitched their horses. The alarm now increased so much that the traces were cut from the other three pieces, and the gunners, mounting two on each horse, galloped off towards Centerville at the top of their speed. The infantry catching the infection threw away their arms and blankets, and the rout became general. The cavalry reached Centreville first and reported to President Davis and Gen. Beauregard that the entire Union army was advancing. The long roll was at once beaten and the troops disposed in support of the several intrenchments, the artillery being placed in position. They sent all their sick men, spare horses and heavy baggage back to Manassas. The entire force laid on their arms all Friday night and until nine o'clock next morning, when the cavalry scouts brought back an account of the true state of the case, and men and horses were sent and brought back the guns and the small arms and blankets.

On the 28th of November, General Beauregard gave orders to prepare for winter quarters and on the 29th they commenced cutting logs for houses. President Davis came two or three days after and countermanded the orders, because he said the Union forces would soon be there, and they might have to destroy them.

They have at Centreville a fort or earthwork for every letter in the alphabet, and designated by the letters, also a strong fort called Beauregard and one called Davis, besides another not yet finished, and unnamed. The forts are connected by rifle pits, and the embankments are so prepared that the field artillery can be wheeled into the embrasures, the caissons being disposed in the rear. There is a drill of the artillery every day, in placing the guns and caissons in position. There are four guns to each fort. In Fort Beauregard there are three rifled guns pointing down the Fairfax road.

Gen. Lockwood and His Hat.

The Baltimore correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who went down to Accomac, is rather severe on Henry H. Lockwood, who commanded that expedition. He says:

Gen. Lockwood and staff, whether deservedly or not, were very unpopular with the troops. The General's personal appearance is not prepossessing. He "stutters," wears spectacles, and looks like a cross between a Presbyterian minister and a Jewish pawnbroker. He is prolific in the matter of general orders, and his "policy" appears to have been shaped almost exclusively for the protection of the rebels. Horses known to have been employed in the rebel cavalry, were released after being seized, on the quibble that they did not belong to the Confederate Government, but were merely hired at so much a day. No seizure of arms could be made without first obtaining a special order from the General, by which time they would be removed to some new hiding place. Most awful punishments impended over the heads of those who, impelled by hunger, or longing for a change of diet, dared to disturb the tranquillity of secesh poultry yards, and I did hear that a private of the 6th Michigan was sent back to Fort McHenry in irons for stealing a turnip. Secession owners, on whose grounds the troops camped, were paid good prices for fodder and corn, and liberal damages for fuel burned. Some of them even asked to be paid for the dead pine leaves the soldiers used for bedding. But if I go on in this strain, I will never get to the General's hat.

While at Pongoteague, on the way South, the weather looked threatening one morning. Among the other appointments of the General, is a magnificent regulation hat, covered all over with gold lace, as cousin Joe had "buttons all over him," and surrounded with a glossy black feather. The General was in trouble. He thinks a great deal of that hat as well as the comfort of the soldiers under his command. Rain plays the d—l with hats. So the General calls a council of war. They pronounce that the weather looks humid and the hat will be ruined if exposed: so the General puts the Chaplain of the 17th Massachusetts and his horse aboard the steamboat and sends him around to Cherry Stone, as a special messenger, with his hat! I am happy to say that I saw the hat at Pongoteague, on my way back, and in a high state of preservation, and from beneath its glossy crown and flowing feather, beamed the serene countenance of his Excellency.

ACCIDENT TO GEORGE WILKES.—On Friday morning, Mr. George Wilkes, proprietor and editor of *Wilkes' Spirit*, met with an accident which came very near proving instantly fatal. He was examining a loaded "Deringer," and was in the act of laying it on his desk, when the weapon discharged itself, and the contents entered the fleshy part of the leg, producing a bad wound. The ball grazed the femoral artery, and passed completely through his leg. He was conveyed to his residence, where he received immediate surgical attendance.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Philadelphia *Press* has some statements about shoddy that will damage the reputation of Eastern manufacturers unless they can disprove the charges. It says:

There are but few of our readers who do not recollect the outcry of parties in New England, when the announcement was made that the Government had ordered the purchase of army blankets and clothing in Europe, and had despatched a special messenger for that purpose. An assurance was at once extended to the manufacturers in the Eastern States, that the foreign purchases should be very limited. There is now reason to believe that some of these manufacturers, at the time of making the protest, were purchasing large quantities of shoddy, in order to mix with a small proportion of genuine wool, in the fulfillment of existing contracts. Certain it is that within the last six weeks the price of shoddy has doubled, and so great is the demand for shipment to the Eastern States that the market is almost bare. From five to fifteen cents per pound is obtained, according to quality, and the Eastern agents are not very particular.

Oil.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!
New and Rich Styles.
KIER'S BEST OIL,
AT
POPE & SLOCUM'S
122 SOUTH CLARK STREET.

Intelligence Offices.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE—189 Dearborn street, opposite the New Post Office. Parties desiring help, of any Nationality, can be suited by applying to [illegible]

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.
NO. 171 WASHINGTON STREET.
MRS. BATES desires to remind her friends and patrons that she is still to be found at the above office, where she is ready to supply them with competent help for every station. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 3469.

To Stockholders.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO.,
Chicago, Nov. 28, 1861.
Notice to Stockholders.
At a Stated Meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:
"Resolved, That a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable to the Stockholders, at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the first day of January next, to the Stockholders registered at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 16th day of December next, in exchange on New York at par."
W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

Coffins.

WRIGHT & McCLURE,
UNDERTAKERS, No. 88 LASALLE STREET,
METALLIC COFFINS.
Also, Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all styles. Are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and will give prompt attention at all hours. Have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery.

Wholesale Houses.

CASH LEATHER AND HIDE STORE,
46 LAKE STREET,
(Between State street and Wabash-ave.,) Chicago, Ill.
BLACKBURN BROS.
Have received a large stock of SUPERIOR LEATHER for
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
To be sold LOW FOR CASH.
Also very PRIME OAK TANNED HARNESS LEATHER at a low price for Cash, and an extra quality of RUSSET LEATHER for Military and Hunting Boots. We sell
Exclusively for Cash.
WE WILL KEEP THE VERY BEST STOCK, and SELL at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
BLACKBURN BROS., 46 Lake Street.
N. B.—Stock Lasts of the ARMY REGULATION PATTERN. Country orders promptly filled and ... attention.

SEASONABLE GOODS.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
74 & 76 Lake Street,
Invite special attention to their large and choice stock of
Fall, Winter and Holiday
GOODS,
Consisting of New and Fresh Styles of
Prints, De Laines, Mohairs, Brocades, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.,
Together with a very full stock of
FANCY NOTIONS,
All sold at inviting prices in consideration of the advance in the East, ANTIRELY CASH OR EQUIVALENTS.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.
199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,
IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.
DEALERS IN
Tinners' Stock.
AGENTS FOR
Howe's Improved Scales.

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,
Have in store a large stock of
FALL and WINTER GOODS,
And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere.
We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the RULE and Credit the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily endorse such a programme.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

CHEAP FOR CASH.
1861 - - - FALL TRADE - - - 1861
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,
81 & 83 - - - SOUTH WATER-ST., - - - 81 & 83
Are now prepared to show a full stock of Goods
FOR MEN'S WEAR,
To which they call the attention of the Trade.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,
62 - LAKE STREET - 62
We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:
6,500 boxes TIN PLATE,
3,400 bdls. SHEET IRON,
350 " RUSSIA IRON,
150 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
25,000 " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE.
225 casks SHEET ZINC,
10 tons PIG TIN,
16,500 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz. AXES,
1,900 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons SAD IRONS.
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
Corner of State and Lake streets.

RAWSON & BARTLETT,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 36 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water-Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt-paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE
AND
METAL WAREHOUSE,
Established in 1844.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
176 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.
As we are now doing business on a CASH BASIS, making CREDIT the exception instead of the RULE, we offer superior inducements to prompt paying dealers, and solicit an examination of our stock and prices.
TIN PLATE, RUSSIA IRON,
SHEET IRON, IMITATION RUSSIA IRON,
PIG TIN, BAND IRON,
SHEET ZINC, GALVANIZED SHEET IRON,
SHEET COPPER, TINNERS' TOOLS,
COPPER BATTERING, JAPANNED TINWARE,
FENCE WIRE, PRESSED TINWARE,
"WHEELING" NAILS.
A complete assortment of Cutlery, and Shelf Hardware of all descriptions.
WM. BLAIR, C. B. NELSON, C. W. NELSON.

CONCESSION!
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,
37 Lake-St. - - - 43 Wabash-Ave.
Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon
CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION,
So far as they can be effected by
LOW PRICES.
We shall offer at WHOLESALE throughout the season, and during the present agitations, a stock of
Dry Goods, Hoisery and Notions,
Unsurpassed in
FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE.
These are times for
Actions rather than Words,
And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full lines of KNOWN BRANDS OF HEAVY DOMESTICS, HOSIERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS.
16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18
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G. C. COOK & CO.
Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of
GROCERIES,
Which they offer
At the Lowest Cash Prices.
G. C. COOK & CO.,
16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL
PIG IRON.
A consignment of this well-known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
C. H. McCORMICK & CO.,
Agents for Manufacturers.

Legal Notices.

ASSIGNEES SALE.—Whereas, [illegible]
[illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, November Term, 1861. [illegible]
[illegible]
WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
J. H. MAYBORN, Compl't's Sol'r.

Agencies.

L. D. OLMSTED. LYMAN BAIRD.
LOAN AGENCY,
Collection and Insurance Office
OF
L. D. OLMSTED & CO.,
Corner Lake and Lasalle Streets.
We have made arrangements to connect with our business a department for the purchase and sale of
PRODUCE ON COMMISSION.
[illegible]
REFERENCES:
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Ship Chandlers.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
SAIL MAKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
TWINES AND CORDAGE,
242 South Water St, Chicago.
Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices, Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,
SAILS AND TENTS,
Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc.,
Made to order at the shortest notice.
LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT.
Having purchased the sole right to manufacture and sell these justly celebrated Tents in the following States and Territories, viz: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska, we are prepared to furnish them in any quantity, and at the shortest notice.
GEO. F. FOSTER. C. M. HARDENBERGH.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
TWINES AND CORDAGE,
205 & 207 South Water St., Cor. Wells.
Would call particular attention of the Trade to our stock, as we are all times have the largest and best assortment in the West of
MANILA AND TARRED ROPE,
DITCHING ROPES,
BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS,
CANVASS, OAKUM,
TAR, PITCH, CHAINS,
AND TACKLE BLOCKS
COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING.
BED CORDS,
CLOTHES LINES,
BROOM TWINES, all qualities,
WRAPPING TWINES,
in bundles or barrels,
BELL AND SASH CORDS
NETS AND SEINES
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

TENTS! TENTS! TENTS!
Of every kind required for
GOVERNMENT USE,
Made in any quantity, at short notice. We also manufacture the celebrated
SIBLEY TENT
For all the Western States, and are SOLE AGENTS for Ohio and Michigan, in which States we are prepared to license responsible parties to make the same.
REGIMENTAL COLORS,
STANDARDS, GUIDONS,
FLAGS, ETC.,
Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations,
Constantly on hand and made to order.
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FASSETT takes this method of informing his friends, customers and the public generally that the promised stock of
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
Selected and purchased by his Agent in New York,
HAVE ARRIVED,
And are the RICHEST, MOST ELEGANT, and at the same time the CHEAPEST ever exhibited in Chicago. Now, while the assortment is fresh and complete, is the time to make selections
FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
FASSETT & COOK are still making three hundred daily of those exquisite keep-sakes,
Cartes de Visite!
The beauty of which has created for their establishment an enviable reputation.
PHOTOGRAPHS,
Plain, Colored and Retouched in India Ink; Ivorytypes and every style of desirable Pictures made to suit the taste of sitters and the public may rest assured that the aim of Mr. FASSETT (the resident member of the firm) is to produce and sell none but the
BEST PICTURES,
Unsurpassed by any in the country.
We have also the largest and best selected stock of
GOLD AND ROSEWOOD FRAMES
Ever brought to this market, all of which will be sold to customers lower than can be obtained elsewhere.
ADVICE TO SITTERS:
Ladies wishing to bring their children for Likenesses should dress them in light colors, small figures, plaids or plain goods, and choose a bright morning, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock. The best hours for adults these short winter days are between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
We would advise all parties wishing Colored Pictures
FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,
To hand in their orders at once, so that we may have sufficient time to accommodate all.

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BARNUM BROTHERS,
138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
Fancy Baskets,
GERMAN AND AMERICAN DRUMS,
BIRD CAGES,
TRAVELING BAGS, WORSTED AND YARN,
SOAPS AND PERFUMERY, and
YANKEE NOTIONS
For the million, and at PRICES to SUIT THE TIMES.
BARNUM BROS.

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JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
STATIONERS
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS.
Having the three Departments of
Paper Ruling,
Printing,
and Binding,
Combined in their Establishment, would respectfully call the attention of BUSINESS MEN in want of
ANYTHING IN THE ABOVE LINE,
To their superior facilities for furnishing a general Office or Counting-Room Outfit.
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
No. 122 Lake street.

Sewing Machines.

$30 AND $35 EACH.—
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
The improved DOUBLE-THREADED UNION MACHINES, with Hemmers and Tuckers, are now offered at the extremely low price of $30 and $35 each. [illegible]
UNION SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
71 Dearborn Street, McCormick's Block.
Address T. A. HANCE,
Agent for the Northwestern States.
Post Office Box 165, Chicago.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR, or call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

CHANDLER & FULLLER'S
$30 Thirty Dollar $30
SEWING MACHINE,
Having the
NEW ECCENTRIC FEED,
Which is never failing, is capable of doing as wide a range of sewing as any other machine, and is undoubtedly the simplest
Double-Threaded Machine
Ever invented. Before purchasing any other, call and see this.
Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given.
[illegible] Franklin street, Chicago, Ill.—P. O. Box 3984.

ELLIOT'S IMPROVED
"PEARL"
SEWING MACHINES.
SEWING MACHINES.
WE KNOW, AND SPEAK FROM EXPERIENCE when we say that ELLIOT'S IMPROVED "PEARL" SEWING MACHINES, sold by G. F. COLLINS & CO., 139 Lake street, Chicago, are the cheapest and most economical of any machine we have seen for family use. The idea that because a Sewing Machine is CHEAP it cannot be good, is driven from our mind, and from that of our "better half," by the "good works" and the entire reliability of the machine above referred to, which is sold at the low price of $30. We recommend it in the fullest confidence to our friends.—[Chicago Democrat.
$30 EACH.
$30 EACH.
These machines are used throughout the country, giving satisfaction to all who use them, and are undoubtedly, the most economical, best made, and cheapest in use. They are fully warranted.
The recent valuable improvements embraced in our machines, make them superior in every respect and vastly superior to the PEARL as originally made.
We furnish full and explicit directions for using them. Each machine, when sent out, is in perfect running order, with sample of sewing on cloth in proper position, so that a person can commence work at once.
Our Machines all stand on a handsome table, and are worked by a treadle. Send for descriptive circular and sample of work, including stamp for return postage. On receipt of price we will send a machine by return of express; or, if so ordered, we will send a machine and the bill with it, so that it need not be paid till received.
AGENTS WANTED. Address
GEO. F. COLLINS & CO.,
OFFICE—139 LAKE STREET, (up-stairs), CHICAGO.

L. CORNELL & CO.'S
L. CORNELL & CO.'S
SEWING MACHINES.
SEWING MACHINES.
PRICES FROM $25 TO $50.
WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT.
WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT.
4000 Stitches per Minute.
The most RAPID and SIMPLE machine in the world. It will NOT get out of order or drop stitches. A BLIND person can thread the needle. IT CANNOT be set wrong. A CHILD can run it and use the Hemmer, which turns the hem to the right side. It will do all kinds of family sewing. They are made with mathematical precision. They give ENTIRE SATISFACTION in practical use. THE ONE SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.
Many of the most wealthy families of this city have used them for years.
Send red stamp for Samples and Circular, or call and see them at 122 Lake street (up-stairs). Address L. CORNELL & CO., Box 21, Chicago, Ill.

Business Cards.

PAPER.
PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF
BUTLER & HUNT,
No. 48 STATE STREET.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Coarse and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c., &c.
Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock.

ADAMS & DAVIS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
48 Clark street, (Room No. 1,) Chicago, Ill.
P. O. DRAWER 5775.
FRANCIS ADAMS. LEWIS H. DAVIS

MITCHELL & ZAHM,
Manufacturers of
TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS,
And Dealers in HIDES, WOOL, PELTS AND SEEDS.
Factory, corner of State street and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse, No. 77 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill.
J. S. MITCHELL. LOUIS ZAHM.

M. TERHUNE,
(SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & CO.)
SHOW CASE
MANUFACTURER,
NO. 63 DEARBORN STREET,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Post Office Box 4168.

RAG WAREHOUSE, 14 Lasalle street, between Lake and Water sts, Chicago, Ill.
WILLIAM GILBERT
Will pay the highest market price in cash for Cotton and Woolen Rags, Old Metals, &c., &c.

TO INVENTORS.—
COBURN & MARRS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND PATENT RIGHT SOLICITORS, Chicago, Ill. Office No. 11 Larmon Block, 90 Clark st. Branch Office, Washington, D. C.
All business strictly confidential. Circulars sent gratis. P. O. Box 4465.

R. T. CRANE & BROTHER,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
WROUGHT IRON PIPE
For Steam, Water and Gas,
BOILER FLUES, STEAM GAUGES,
And every variety of BRASS GOODS for Steam Engines.
Steam Heating Works
On the most approved principle, erected in all kinds of buildings.
The Trade Supplied
With Pipe and Fittings on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention given to small Iron and Brass Castings.
102 WEST LAKE STREET.

J. S. KIRK & CO.,
SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,
And dealers in Rosin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.
Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.

Machinery.

BOILER INCRUSTATION
NOT ONLY SERIOUSLY
INJURES THE BOILERS,
BUT GREATLY INCREASES
FUEL BILLS.
It can be entirely removed and prevented from accumulating, by using
FULTON'S COMPOUND.
For sale only by
WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.,
No. 181 LAKE STREET.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting and
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
54 Lasalle Street, Chicago.
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE.
Practical Plumber,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
All kinds of Steam Work.
TO THE TRADE.
The Trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. [illegible]

Commission Merchants.

WM. B. HIBBARD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
So. South Water street, between Wells and Franklin, Chicago. P. O. Box 2281.
Grain, Flour, Green and Dried Fruits, Eggs, Butter, etc., Sold on Commission.
WM. B. HIBBARD. JOHN McALLISTER.

CULVER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
210 South Water St., Chicago.
E. F. CULVER. C. R. CULVER.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 4 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark Streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.
F. P. GRIFFIN. A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 183 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

WADSWORTH, TURLAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
26 Clark Street, Chicago—P. O. Drawer 6231.
Cash advances made on shipments to us or our Correspondents in New York, Boston or Philadelphia.
[illegible]

SHACKFORD, MARTIN & HOW,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago.
S. SHACKFORD. HENRY MARTIN. G. H. HOW.

KIMBALL & WOLCOTT,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 191 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
Consignments solicited. Orders for purchase executed with care and dispatch.
GRANVILLE KIMBALL. E. S. WOLCOTT.

PETER MACQUEEN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 3 Purdee's Building, corner of South Water and Wells streets, Chicago.
Will give special attention to the purchase and sale of Provisions, Flour, Grain, Produce, &c.

V. A. TURPEN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
193 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
Refer to Solomon Sturges & Sons, Bankers.

W. & D. J. LAKE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
182½ South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other products. Advances made on consignments.
WELLS LAKE. D. J. LAKE.

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office, Aiken's Building, adjoining Board of Trade, No. 186 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
REFER, by permission, to Solomon Sturges & Sons, Chicago; Wing & Mitchell, do.; R. B. Northrop & Co., Racine; Wm. A. Brown & Co., New York; Crowell, Brother & Co., Boston; Hurlbut & Co., Racine.
ABIEL AKIN. J. R. HURLBUT.

RICE FAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1362.
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce on Commission.
RICE FAY. JAS. R. WOODWORTH.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.
Personal and prompt attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions. ADVANCES made on property in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment East.

ALLEN VANE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c., 129 South Water Street, Chicago.
Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese.
ALLEN VANE. S. STONE.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on commission. No. 148 South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago, Ill.

A. PEUGNET,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and Country Produce generally.
Office, No. 2 Hilliard's Block,
N. E. CORNER SOUTH WATER AND CLARK STREETS. Post Office Box 3406.
REFERENCES—Hon. W. B. Ogden, Hon. B. W. Raymond, S. W. Bisley, Esq., Chicago, Ill.; P. Harmony's Nephs & Co., Gourd Freres, Tiverdon Bros., James King & Co., New York; T. Lacoste, Esq., Edward Trenel, Esq., Chas. Chouteau, Esq., St. Louis.
Liberal advances made on consignments.

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 3 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill.

CHARLES RANDOLPH,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 3 Loomis' Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments.

MUDD & UPDIKE,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
7 Reed's Block, Second Floor, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago.
JOHN J. MUDD. G. W. UPDIKE.

BAKER & SPAFFORD,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office and Warehouse, No. 91 South Water St.
Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on Commission.

FORD & NORTON,
STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Fire-proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
ALBERT A. FORD. NATHANIEL NORTON.

MORSE & YARWOOD,
(LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.)
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
186 SOUTH WATER STREET,
Aiken's Building.
Business confined strictly to Commission.
ALBERT MORSE. N. S. YARWOOD.

SPAFFORD & ELLIS,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Advances made on consignments. 117 Kinzie street, Chicago.
C. H. SPAFFORD. E. F. W. ELLIS.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED,
No. 223 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
Sole Agents for Fenton Mills.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & RUSSELL,
EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of Pork, Beef, Flour, Grain and Produce generally, No. 239 and 241 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

P. KANE & SONS have opened at No. 2 Hilliard's Block, South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Stock, &c., &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, P. Kane & Sons think they can offer superior advantages to their customers.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 218½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Flour, Grain, Provisions, &c. Cash advanced made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co.
J. L. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at 202 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give such superior advantages.
M. S. NICHOLS. C. P. BRITT. M. A. NICHOLS.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office 144 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building. [illegible]

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce, generally. [illegible]

MURRY NELSON & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS. [illegible]
MURRY NELSON. E. L. STEVENS.

Dentists' Cards.

E. A. BOGUE, D.D.S., M.D.,
No. 141 LAKE STREET,
[illegible]

DENTISTRY AT EASTERN PRICES.
Dr. J. C. FULLER
[illegible]

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST,
[illegible]

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS
RAILROAD LINE.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
[illegible]

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
[illegible]
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:
[illegible]
B. F. PATRICK, Gen. Ticket Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
[illegible]
E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't.
G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME—Winter Arrangement.
[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
[illegible]
Boston, New York, Philadelphia,
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,
Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.
[illegible]
W. P. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent.
A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Michigan Southern and Lake Shore
RAILROAD.
On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:
[illegible]
JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt. GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agt.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.
[illegible]
R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Agt.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.
For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Oshkosh, Berlin, and Intermediate Points.
On and after WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4th, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:
[illegible]
S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GREAT CENTRAL
SHORT LINE ROUTE,
VIA
PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO
AND
Pennsylvania Central R. R's,
TO ALL EASTERN CITIES.
Clarke & Co., Through Freight Agents,
[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
[illegible]
C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Change of Time!
On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 17th, 1861, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets, as follows:
[illegible]
HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.
[illegible]
W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is a First-Class Road in all respects.
With 285 Miles of Double Track,
THREE DAILY TRAINS (with connections from all points West)
FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA,
All connecting direct to New York.
Morning Mail—Afternoon Fast Line—Night Express.
One Train Daily from Pittsburgh to New York, (433 miles), without change of cars,
VIA ALLENTOWN AND EASTON,
With direct connections from Western Cities, arriving hours in advance of other routes, in time for Boston by Rail or Boat Lines.
EXPRESS TRAINS RUN DAILY—OTHERS SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.
[illegible]
BOAT TICKETS TO BOSTON
Good via any of the Boat Lines.
Two Daily Connections from Harrisburg to Baltimore and Washington.
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH—ALL TRANSFERS FREE.
Fare always as Low as by any other Route.
BUY TICKETS VIA PITTSBURGH.
TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL MAIN OFFICES.
FREIGHTS:
[illegible]

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!
CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO
AIR-LINE RAILROAD.
[illegible]
JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent.
CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent.

The Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1861.

THE CITY.

New Year's Address.—The carriers of this paper offer TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS as a Premium for the best Poem to be presented to the readers of the TRIBUNE on the 1st of January. Contributions will be received until the 28th inst., and the reward will be made by competent literary gentlemen.

ADMITTED.—W. S. Cadman, Esq., was on Saturday admitted to the practice of law in both branches of the United States Courts in this city.

☞ Particular attention is called to the large sale of furniture and other goods, on Monday morning at 9½ o'clock, by Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, No. 82 Lake street.

☞ We publish to-day another letter from Dr. James Hunter—the seventh in order of his practical series on the throat and lungs. Dr. Hunter's great experience in the treatment of affections of the respiratory organs ought to give weight to his views.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—On Thursday morning, between fifty and sixty families were supplied with bread and groceries, and many more on Friday, at "The City Mission," through the kindness of Mr. Ogden, Mr. Childs, of the Mechanical Bakery, Messrs. Goss & Hoag, Messrs. Condict & Wolley, Mr. Scripps and Mr. Hough.

TERRIBLE DEATH.—A man named John Crampion, who has been engaged as switchman and car coupler on the Michigan Southern railroad for a number of years, was killed between four and five o'clock Friday afternoon. He was uncoupling a tender from a car in motion, and falling, was run over lengthwise, his body being crushed to a jelly.

THE YATES PHALANX.—Rev. C. S. Macreading, chaplain of the Yates Phalanx, will speak of the condition and wants of the 39th Regiment, now stationed at Williamsport, Md., on Monday evening, Dec. 16th, in the lecture room of the Clark Street M. E. Church. The friends of the regiment and the public generally are cordially invited to attend.

PROF. SIDDONS.—It will be seen by his advertisement that Professor Siddons, of Columbia College, New York, of whose capacity as an elocutionist, we spoke highly a few days since, will organize a class in that essential branch of education this week. His stay in Chicago will be brief, as he will be obliged to return soon to his college duties. He will probably give one or more readings during his sojourn in Chicago.

THE SOLDIERS' FESTIVAL.—The Festival for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers commences Monday. A bountiful and a well-cooked dinner will be served at Bryan Hall from 12 to 4, when the ladies will be happy to wait on any number of hungry applicants for dinner. In the evening, Winchell gives one of his inimitable comic entertainments for the same object. So worthy a cause is deserving of extensive and liberal patronage.

COMPANY ELECTION.—The Higgins Light Guard, attached to the 51st Regiment at Camp Douglas, recently elected the following officers: Captain, Geo. H. Wentz; First Lieutenant, M. B. Atwater; Second Lieutenant, Orrin Johnston. This fine company was recruited in Lake and McHenry counties, and comprises in its ranks a splendid body of men. The company is named for Judge Higgins, of this city, and numbers ninety men.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—In the United States Circuit Court, on Saturday, in the case of Josiah Reed vs. George Walrod, the defendant appeared on an attachment, issued for contempt of Court, and recognized in $2,000 for his appearance. In the same Court, in the case of the Mahoning County Bank vs. the Marine Bank of Chicago, the special verdict rendered a week ago was set aside and a new trial awarded plaintiff.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The case before Judge Manierre, Harris vs. Freer and B. C. Yates, for alleged false imprisonment, was decided on Saturday, the jury having been out for forty-eight hours, by rendering a verdict for the plaintiff of six cents. He claimed damages in the sum of $50,000.

Case No. 60, Henderson vs. Swift, was commenced on Saturday afternoon and a jury empanelled.

THE Y. M. C. A.—The regular monthly business meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held at their rooms Monday evening, the 16th inst., at half past seven o'clock. An opportunity will then be given to propose names for membership. The annual dues for active members are two dollars per annum; auxiliary or lady members fifty cents, and half the amount to be taken now, as half the fiscal year has expired. The payment of twenty dollars secures a life membership.

☞ The Eclectic Magazine for January 1862 an exceedingly interesting number, has been received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street, who have also fresh supplies of Titcomb's "Lessons in Life," and "Cecil Dreeme." McNally & Co., also wish to inform the reading public, that they are now receiving subscriptions to the New York Albion, at $3.00 per year, and "Harper," "Atlantic," "Godey, and "Knickerbocker" magazines, at $2.25 each, per year, which is much lower than the regular club rates.

LARCENY OF A HORSE AND BUGGY.—James Lewis, was, on Saturday, brought before the Police Court, charged with the larceny of a horse and buggy, the property of Wm. Egan. It appears that, seeing the animal fastened in front of McCormick's Block, on Dearborn street, early in the evening of Friday, Lewis, being a soldier, captured the property and drove off while the owner was attending to some business near by. The consequent search resulted in Mr. Egan's recognizing his horse and vehicle, late the same night, near Ulich's Hotel. Justice Davis held Lewis, in default of $800, for trial at the Recorder's Court.

☞ Sometime last summer when the Post Office Land Warrant case against Wheeler, Parker and Pease, came up for hearing in one of the city courts, it was erroneously stated by the reporter who prepared the item for the TRIBUNE, that Mr. Samuel W. Pease had been convicted of the offence, which was a mistake—it being Parker that was found guilty and sentenced to the State Prison, and not Pease. When Pease's case came up for trial, last week, the State's Attorney entered a *nol. pros.* to the indictment against him and the Court dismissed the case. We take this correction and explanation for the purpose of setting Mr. Pease right before the public.

"A HORSE, A HORSE," ETC.—John S. Rarey, whose fame as a subduer of the most vicious and ugly specimens of horseflesh that can be produced, is world-wide, has arrived in this city, and, we are informed, will give a sample of his skill at Bryan Hall, on Saturday evening next. The only request that he makes on this occasion is that he may be favored with with the ugliest specimens of the horse species to be found in the city, with the guaranty that they will leave Bryan Hall well-behaved and as docile as kittens. In connection with his feats of skill in this direction, Prof. Rarey will deliver a running lecture, replete with information upon this interesting and all-important topic. The mere announcement will suffice to crowd Bryan Hall to overflowing.

LIFE OPERATIONS.—Messrs. Olcott & Boyd, Agents for the *New York Life* Insurance Company, are being quite successful in their efforts to direct public attention to the *ten year non-forfeitable* feature of this office's policies. A party insuring to-day for $5,000, if he die tomorrow, the $5,000, immediately becomes a claim, and if he lives ten years, and makes ten annual payments, his policy is paid up; nothing more to pay, and still his dividends continue, making his life policy a source of income to him while living. The principal argument of weight offered against life insurance is, that a party might pay in for a number of years, and then, by inadvertence, inability, etc., not be able to continue paying, and then lose all he had paid. The *New York Life* Insurance Company has done much to obviate this objection by their *ten year plan and non-forfeiture*. A party, by this table, cannot forfeit what has been paid in. Thus, if one insuring by this plan for $5,000, discontinues after the second year, the company will give him a paid up policy, according to the number of years paid in, viz:—

2d year,	two-tenths of amount insured,	$1,000
3d "	three-tenths of "	1,500
4th "	four-tenths of "	2,000
5th "	five-tenths of "	2,500

And so on until the tenth annual payment, when *all* is paid, and *dividends still continue*.

When the *ten years* have expired and men have policies in their pockets upon which there is *nothing to pay*, but on the contrary if they live to the age of 60 produce them as annuity, they will be found the best of advertisements and the staunchest friends of the Company.

CLOSE OF THE RECORDER'S COURT.

SENTENCE OF THE PRISONERS.

CONFESSION OF C. C. FLINT.

Saturday morning, at ten o'clock, the prisoners convicted during the late term of the Recorder's Court were brought up for sentence, to the number of twenty-five. The scene was an unusually animated one, even for this Court, where its frequent recurrence oft-times renders it tedious. The room was crowded with an immense throng of spectators. Attorneys of the criminal practice stood jammed in orderly rank and file. The Sheriff, his posse of deputies, and a deputation of the municipal detectives were in their appropriate places; the prisoners, cleanly and well dressed, sat in a compact mass in the box.

The first prisoner called was Elizabeth Green, a colored woman, found guilty of the larceny of a set of furs valued at one dollar. She was sentenced to the county jail for twenty days and went below.

Wm. Donovan was called. The Court remarked: "William Donovan, you plead guilty to the charge of stealing a span of horses valued at $300, and I do not see a palliating circumstance in the case. I therefore sentence you to the State Penitentiary for two years at hard labor, the sentence to be carried into effect within ten days from the date of the present adjournment of this Court."

John Moore was then arraigned and the Court addressed him: "John, it seems to me you have been here before."

"Yes, your Honor, I have, and you let me off!"

"Well, you were then cleared by your honest face. That cannot avail you now. The jury has fixed you this time. You are guilty of the larceny of two coats and a hat, and will go to Joliet one year."

George Henry, larceny of a piece of flannel. Sentence, one year at hard labor. The prisoner jocularly remarked that he would be able to stand it with the best, and left the presence with a swagger that boded no good.

Gustave Miller, stealing a case of surgical implements worth $6.00. He could not speak English, was a stranger in the city and said he had a family in Europe. One year at Joliet with hard labor.

Joseph Stange, assault with a deadly weapon. A motion for a new trial was overruled by the Court. Eight citizens were allowed to enter and make oath to the general good character of the prisoner at the bar. The Recorder heard it and then said:

"You undoubtedly inflicted the wound which has brought you here, in a fit of passion, but all I can say is, you have reason to be thankful that the blow did not kill your victim. In view of the fact that you have shown that you have a generous heart, in providing for the wounds given, as well as paying the expenses of the prosecuting witness, who was unable to do so, I shall make your punishment very light, hoping that you will learn to govern your temper. You will pay a fine of $50, and be confined in the county jail ten days."

Martin Dunn and James Peyton, robbery of a watch and ring valued at $140. The Court said, in this case, that the prisoners had been indicted and found guilty of a most wicked crime—robbery. There was no doubt of their guilt. He sentenced them, in accordance with the finding of the jury, to four years each in the State Prison, and remarked that had he the fixing of the time, they should go for a longer term. He also recommended them when their sentence had expired to endeavor to lead a different life.

Nicholas Newman, Michael Higgins and Dennis Stein, three boys. Two indictments. Larceny of four coats. Sent to the Reform School.

James McDermot. Larceny of twenty-eight dollars in money. One year at hard labor.

George Lamphier, colored. Larceny of a coat valued at four dollars. Ten days in the county Jail.

Wiley Van Duzer. Passing counterfeit money, (three indictments).

Recorder. "The motion for a new trial in this case is overruled. I hardly know what to say to you. You are a smart boy—and should do well, but I fear, from the testimony, that you have been schooled in crime. Your offence, however, is not equal to that of your mother, who, to clear you, seems to me to have come here and committed a deliberate perjury. This convinces me that your parents have early taught you wickedness and wrong, and have continued to sustain you in evil doing. When you return, do try and get a living honestly. You are sentenced to imprisonment for one year at hard labor."

THE CASE OF C. C. FLINT.

C. C. Flint was next arraigned. He appeared pale and care-worn. When asked if he had any remarks to make before the sentence of the Court was pronounced upon him, on a sustained charge of obtaining money on false pretences, Mr. Flint said, in substance:

"May it please the Court, I wish to have the Prosecuting Attorney make an explanation in regard to the charge of forgery, which was at one time preferred against me. I wish him to state that these charges could not be sustained against me. I am not guilty of the crime."

Both the Recorder and the Prosecuting Attorney made an explanation, setting forth that the alleged forgeries of Mr. Flint, they had been convinced, by letters from Erastus Flint, of Greencastle, Indiana, upon whom the paper had been drawn, were not to be classed as forgeries, the prisoner having the full authority of this gentleman to draw drafts upon him. There was no reason to doubt the statements made that he was so empowered. They had no idea that the indictment for forgery could be sustained against Mr. Flint.

The prisoner was then proceeding to attack certain newspapers for misstatements of his case, when the Recorder interrupted him and advised him not to enter into a dissertation upon newspapers. The prisoner then proceeded:

"I have not, at any time since my arrest, had a desire to fight against law and justice. However guiltless I am of certain of the charges made against me, I could not but confess that I had done wrong. It is my hope and desire to be enabled ere long to repay all to whom I am indebted in any sum, and had I not held to promises made to me, which proved untrue, I should not have had the load upon me I now bear. But I wish to correct one impression which seems to prevail as to the extent of the frauds they say I have committed. The sum has been set as high as $17,000. My whole indebtedness does not amount to $1,000. I do not need to enter into a relation of details, but this is the sum and substance. I should state also that the money I have received has not, as has been stated by some, been expended in extravagance and profligacy. On the contrary, all has gone toward the care and education of my children and the inevitable expenses of my family. The debt has been accumulating for the past year and a half. I informed my employer, who was my only confidant, some two years ago, thinking that he might have relieved me without damage to himself. I do not now blame him that he did not do so. I am ready to suffer the penalty you may think best to impose."

In answer to questions from the Recorder, the prisoner said that he had been employed in the *Democrat* office by John Wentworth for three years, and that for two years of the time his employer had known of his pecuniary difficulties. The Court then addressed the prisoner as follows:

"You are a young man of more than ordinary talent and ability. Those who have labored side by side with you, and had an opportunity to become acquainted with your capabilities, are among the first to concede this to you. But I am sorry to say that you are not the first, nor the second, nor the third person who has graduated from whence you come within the past three years, to the State Penitentiary. I suppose you thought that you were but using the ill-gotten gains of your superior and your employer. You might, perhaps, have considered also that very soon you would follow those who had gone before you. There is no estimating the power of a strong mind and will, in a person who employs others, over weaker minds, for good or evil. If, during the time you were with this man, he knew you were obtaining this money for your support, this had also its weight in your mind. Had he been but an honest man, you would soon have walked in a new way! I only allude to these things for your future good. In obtaining and using the property of other people you are undoubtedly weak, and here let me caution you. If you have embarked or prepared to embark in future acts of this kind, either by false swearing or otherwise, turn back immediately—go no further on, or dread the inevitable result. Your own acts have left you without friends outside of the officers of this Court and some of the very men you have wronged, some of the latter of whom have gone so far as to importune me to be lenient in dealing with you. In consideration of your family, and in hope that your future may be better, I shall sentence you to imprisonment in the county jail for thirty days. You have no money with which to pay costs, and none will be entered against you."

Wm. Steward and Charles J. Kenice. Larceny of a watch and money, two indictments. Two years at hard labor.

Pat. Lawler, larceny of a coat valued at four dollars. This man was a member of the Irish Brigade, and fought nobly at Lexington. The Court gave him one day in the county jail, and informed the prisoner that at the expiration of that time his old Captain would be wanting him in the ranks again. "An' I'm ready, yer honor," was his response.

Dennis Kehoe, larceny of clothes. The Court said to this prisoner: "You are charged with the meanest kind of stealing—taking clothes from a washerwoman. The other day we had a man up here for endeavoring to cheat a woman out of her pay for washing, but you take the clothing itself. Now, do not let us hear of your finding any more clothes mysteriously thrown into your backyard. I sentence you to fifteen days in the county jail."

Patrick Malcomly, burglary. Two indictments. The verdict of the jury being one year in the penitentiary, he was thus sentenced.

Henry Filkins and Benjamin Curtis, larceny of $47 from a young man named Frisble. Two years each at hard labor.

Ellen Kane, larceny of money. One day in the county jail.

Patrick Daley, larceny of money—$90. Verdict of jury, one year and a half to hard labor. Sentence the same.

Ned Allen, assault with a deadly weapon. Three months in the city Bridewell.

Dr. Holland's Lecture.

The lecture of Dr. Holland on Saturday evening at Bryan Hall, before the Young Men's Association, being the first regular address of the season, was a fine effort, and was listened to by a large and appreciative audience. The subject, "Working and Shirking," was handled by the speaker with his accustomed vigor of thought and elegance of diction.

He said the disposition to shirk was constitutional with the human race. The first recorded act of the primal pair was one of shirking. Adam tried to throw the blame upon his wife, and his wife upon the serpent. An attempt to shirk moral responsibility, from that day to this, has been a marked trait of their descendants. There is a habit in this country of shirking from hard labor. Very few men go straight through life without stepping aside for slight obstacles.

Essential things are made free by nature. Beyond this we must pay a price. A necklace of diamonds will cost ten thousand dollars, because it costs so much labor, and for the same reason, an ounce of gold is worth a ton of iron. In the audience before him he saw silks from China, cloths from England, jewelry from France, and gloves from the foot of the Pyrenees. All this wealth cost somebody something. The great strife of the world is to see how much of this work can be done with little labor.

The shirks are great curses. They aid in giving false ideas of respectability to society. The stock exchange is the Paradise of Shirks. A dollar was never *produced* there. The speaker could see no distinction between a professional gambler in stocks and any other professional gambler. "Sin bringeth forth death," but shirking, in its fullest development, bringeth forth the Stock Exchange. Think of the false standard it sets before the country—think of the fluctuations set forth there, while the value of the stock never varies.

A change of administration brings out the shirks in force. Once in four years they swarm forth like bees. A hundred thousand men, each with his three clean shirts, a borrowed suit of clothes and a carpet sack, start on a pilgrimage to the Mecca, Washington, after a clerkship, a consulate, or some other position where the pay is large and labor light. We have the shirk in the army too. Here he is full of patriotism. He gives our soldiers clothes of shoddy, robs them of their rations, and is one of the most consummate rascals of the world.

The nation has shirked great responsibilities. We have hastened and have worked only to get rich. In each pursuit in commercial and professional life there is a lack of preparation. Lawyers are made in a day; doctors there are as innocent of science as they were when they were born. Long periods of training for professions, and apprenticeship to the trades, are almost unknown. The saying, "The world owes me a living," is fallacious. Men say it who dress at the expense of their tailors. The fact is, the world owes them nothing but a pretty rough sort of a coffin, and a piece of ground, that could be used for no other purpose, to put them in. The world owes a living only to the helpless—to children, to the sick, and to the aged.

There are shirks in social life also. Members of churches shirk responsibilities upon their ministers, supposing, perhaps, that the burdens of the parish, divided up among the minister and the deacons, will yield a large dividend.

The speaker then described what "First Society" might be supposed to consist of. He would begin with the B's. It was *blood*, *breeding*, *brains* and *bullion*. They mingle much according to circumstances. In towns where there is a large number of old residents, blood takes the precedence. In others, where there is not much wealth, breeding ranks first; where there is neither blood, breeding nor brains, wealth takes the lead. What will you give to be admitted? You must have one or the other of these requisites. Have you these things, or do you wish to become one of the pensioners or "bores?"

There is no country where politics are so badly shirked as in America. Whatever is wrong in American politics, the good men are responsible for, and this is the only reason why bad men rule. They neglect to visit the polls because the politics have got so corrupt. Of all the shirks and sneaks which the soil of America produces, these are the worst.

The speaker spoke of the present war as a war for a great cause, and as a cure for all these evils. A long peace is productive of shirks, a breeding pen of cowards. Peace is very well for angels, but, for men, with all the imperfections of humanity, peace may be a curse very much greater than war. The emotions that thrilled the American heart at the time of the assault upon the Nation's flag at Fort Sumter, were worth all others that have been experienced at any pecuniary gains. It burst upon the world like the comet that followed it. Men saw it stream up though sky and the wondered at the source from whence it sprang. They learned that there was something they loved better than money. Now half a million have gone out to maintain that beloved nationality. The war remedy is a radical one, and the speaker had no more doubt of its curative powers than that it was sent for the purpose by a beneficent Providence, whatever the result may be.

The above is but a brief abstract of the lecture, and, of course, can only serve to bring out the heads of the subject. On the "Shirks and Sneaks" as in all matters appertaining to social and vital economy, Dr. Holland has proved a vigilant character student and possesses what so many lack, the gift of clothing the result of his studies in pure and appropriate diction. If the Young Men's Association are as successful in the remainder of their lecturers, the course will be one of the happiest features of the season.

Fatal Affray in the West Division.

The Coroner held an inquest Saturday upon the body of one John Dalton, a drayman, who lived upon Leavitt street, in the West Division, and who came to his death in the following manner: On the 14th of November last, Dalton was hired by one Benedict, to dray a load of pork, in barrels, from the provision store of Louis Richberg, on Milwaukee Avenue, to Cowles's dock. Upon his arrival at the store, the barrels were not ready to load and being in great haste, he rather roughly expressed to Richberg his intention of not waiting a great while. Richberg, in turn, made use of some hasty language and the two soon commenced exchanging epithets which finally culminated in a quarrel. During its progress, Richberg seized a whipstock belonging to another drayman and, according to the testimony of some of the witnesses, struck Dalton upon the head with it, breaking it by the force of his blow. Enraged at the blow, Dalton came towards him, when he thrust the jagged piece, he still held in his hand, into his eye, inflicting a small punctured wound, which bled copiously. At this, Dalton desisted, got upon his dray and drove off, threatening vengeance.

The next day, the wound growing worse, a physician was summoned, who dressed it, and for several days gave the injured man his attendance and care. He speedily grew worse, however, and inflammation, setting in, soon spread from the eye to the brain, causing his death on Friday evening at six o'clock.

The Coroner was notified of his death on Saturday, and officer Delhi took Richberg into custody. A jury was empannelled and a *post-mortem* examination was held by Dr. Gore, which resulted in establishing the wound as the cause of his death. The evidence before the jury was conflicting, some of the witnesses denying point blank that Richberg inflicted the wound, and others equally emphatic in the affirmative. After a careful examination the jury returned the following verdict:

We, the jury, find that John Dalton came to his death from wounds inflicted from a whip-stock in the hands of Louis Richberg, at the corner of Hubbard street and Milwaukee Avenue, in the city of Chicago, on or about the 14th day of November, A. D. 1861, at his residence on Leavitt street, in the said city, Dec. 14th, 1861.

The deceased lived upon Leavitt street, was forty years of age, and leaves a wife and four children. Richberg was committed upon the warrant of the Coroner.

Dr. Hunter, of New York, on the Complications of Consumption.

LETTER NO. VII.

To the Editors of the Tribune:

Though in the early stage the destroying influence of consumption is wholly confined to the lungs, its *effects* are soon seen in a disturbance of the whole system. Every organ in the body deeply sympathizes with the impeded function of the lungs. The function of the lungs is to purify the blood of its carbon, without which there can be no strength in the muscles or harmony in the action of other organs.

Whatever interferes with the free admission of pure air to the lungs renders the blood impure and unfit to nourish and sustain the tone of the body. The circulation of *impure blood* weakens its vitality and produces an imperfect performance of the functions of every part.

This disturbance is called *sympathy*. But it is sometimes more than that *nervous* connection existing between a diseased and a healthy organ to which the term "*sympathy*" is frequently applied. It is a two-fold sympathy acting through the *blood* and through the *nerves*. The failure on the part of the lungs to purify the blood links together the several organs of the body in the consequences. The injury which begins in the lungs thus becomes transmitted from organ to organ until the local malady is lost in the wide range of complications to which it has given rise.

These complications often occur with much greater violence in one organ than in others. In one the *stomach* is its chief seat, and we find the appetite capricious; sometimes too good, at others intolerably poor. We may have "pain in the stomach," "flatulence," "vomiting," "eructations," and all the train of distresses which mark confirmed *dyspepsia*. In another the *bowels* manifest the disease in confirmed "*chronic dysentery*," or "*chronic diarrhea*." If there are granulations or ulcerations in the fauces and larynx, the disease is mistaken for "*a mere affection of the throat*," and, as a consequence, the *lungs* are wholly neglected. Should there be much pain in the chest, and especially should the *pleura* become inflamed and adhere to the walls of the chest, as is very common in every form of consumption, the disease is thought to be only "*chronic pleurisy*," or "*rheumatism in the muscles of the chest*," or "*neuralgia*."

These and many other affections are mere *consequences* of the pulmonary disease, and spring directly from it. That they are frequently mistaken for the chief disease, and wrongly treated, there can be no doubt. In fact, I am almost daily made aware of the truth of this observation by patients themselves. But this is not to be wondered at when we consider all the difficulties which lie in the way of the general practitioner acquiring that experience which is necessary to detect pulmonary diseases in the *early stage*. The physician requires long and constant practice to become accurate in diagnosis with the stethoscope. Without great practical experience, the most profound book-knowledge will not save him from making many grievous mistakes. And the difficulty is not alone from the inexperience of the physician, but also and to a great degree from the unwillingness of the patients to believe their lungs are diseased, or to have their chests carefully examined. They strive to persuade themselves that their lungs are sound, and though filled with apprehension, they go to the physician for his opinion, I might almost say without a deliberate intention to disguise or miscolor their worst symptoms, that they may lead him to decide as they wish.

Let me warn the reader to be ever watchful of the chest, and do not rest satisfied when you have any fears in regard to your lungs, until you have obtained a careful examination, and the best advice you can procure. An error may cost you your life. If you have *tubercles*, and they are not discovered until in their second stage, your case, from being simple, becomes one of extreme danger.

I have thus briefly glanced at a few of the more common *complications* of consumption in a plain, practical manner, because I know that there is no point on which the public entertain such erroneous opinions, and from mistakes in regard to the real cause and treatment of which, such calamitous *results* spring.

It is common for poets and novelists to describe Consumption as a disease of little suffering. They paint the victim of it as slowly fading away, placid in mind, without pain of body, and in the fullest and keenest enjoyment of every sense and faculty. Like a withering flower, gliding gently down to the grave, diffusing around her as she fades an atmosphere of increasing sweetness. But alas! Poetry is not true to life. There are few diseases more to be dreaded for the sufferings they occasion. In its commencement, Consumption is stealthy. It comes on without any warning of its approach, and in general is *firmly seated* before it is detected at all. Thus far, the descriptions of fancy are correct, but now comes a train of complicated miseries which try the strongest fortitude. The chills during the morning are followed by a consuming fever in the afternoon, and this again by exhausting perspirations at night. Sleep is broken by cough, and the day harrassed by efforts to expectorate. The breath becomes "pent up" by *pleuritic pains*, and no sooner are these subdued than *diarrhœa* seizes upon the bowels. Day by day the oppression on the chest increases. The heart palpitates and labors to force the thick and impure blood through the obstructed lungs. The appetite becomes capricious, the limbs wasted, and the whole body enfeebled. But a terror more formidable than all is the steadily increasing and ever present sense of impending suffocation. As the air cells and tubes become filled up by the extension of the disease, the space for the breath grows less and less, until at last the poor sufferer dies actually gasping for air!

And there is nothing to console the consumptive in the usual treatment of the disease. Remedy after remedy fails to afford even relief. Change of climate only increases his hardship, and in too many instances hastens the fatal issue. The past presents a bleak and dreary prospect, and the experience of the present—if we accept the bright promise of inhalation—no hope for the future.

Such is the stern reality of this terrible disease, divested of all fancy. It presents a concentration of bodily and mental suffering to which there is scarce a parallel in the sad catalogue to which our flesh is heir.

My next letter will be on spitting of blood, or Hemorrhage from the lungs.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES HUNTER, M. D.,

Physician for the Throat and Lungs, No. 11 Adams street, near Michigan Avenue, Chicago, December 14, 1861.

Office of Drs. R. & J. Hunter, No. 57 East 12th street, New York.

"DECEMBER AS PLEASANT AS MAY."—The truth of this line of an old favorite hymn was fully realized yesterday. The oldest inhabitant of Chicago does not recollect so beautiful, soft, balmy a day in mid-December, within the past twenty years. We hope our generals are prepared to take advantage of the weather with which Providence is now favoring us, and look down into the enemy's country.

SCHOOL BOOK QUESTION AGAIN.—At a meeting held on Saturday morning, December 14th, at 119 Dearborn-st.

P. T. SHERLOCK, in the Chair.

It was unanimously resolved,

Firstly, That the resolutions of the School Teachers' Meeting, in this morning's TRIBUNE, are—all bosh.

Secondly, That as public servants, those parties are paid for teaching, not for peddling books in school hours.

Thirdly, That even if any teachers did sell books below regular prices, it was *after* their pupils had found out Sherlock's cheap store, and learned his prices for books.

Fourthly, That the word "accidentally" is a very poor justification for overcharging.

Fifthly, That whenever the Board of Education shall enter into an investigation of these matters of School Book rascalities, our Chairman be requested to attend such investigation, testify to and *prove* all he knows upon the subject.

Sixthly, That the Board of Education ought not to allow itself to be worked like a machine for the benefit solely of either publisher or teachers.

Seventhly, That as parents have to pay for school books, they should be left free to find them where they can buy cheapest, and that without any instrumentality calculated to overshadow fair competition.

Eighthly, That like Ministers of State, Teachers and members of School Boards should be prohibited from receiving favors from pupils or publishers.

Ninthly, That teachers of the Public Schools, to deserve the confidence of the public, should not only be free from the charge of extortion, but beyond all suspicion of it.

Lastly, That our Chairman is requested and hereby authorized, to continue to sell new or old Books, at less prices than any other establishment in Chicago, notwithstanding all the combination of School Teachers, School Book Publishers, or members of the Board of Education, and that he shall be prepared to sell during the coming year ten thousand dollars worth of second-hand School Books, at very low prices, and also continue to take in exchange all old Books read in the Public Schools.

P. T. SHERLOCK, Chairman.

Bookstore, 119 Dearborn-st.

CHRISTMAS OR NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.—Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine, a valuable and appropriate testimonial of

A FATHER TO HIS DAUGHTER;
A SON TO HIS MOTHER;
A HUSBAND TO HIS WIFE; or
A BROTHER TO HIS SISTER.

This Gift is profitable and available a life-time. It is equal to ten Seamstresses. An Annual Dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor,

GEO. R. CHITTENDEN,
103 and 165 Lake-street, Gen'l Agent for Ill., Wis., Iowa and Northern Indiana. [dec15-10t]

THOMPSON'S EATING HOUSE is prepared to furnish every variety of game in its season, oysters, and everything offered by a first class place of the kind. Remember this, and call at No. 52 Dearborn-street. dec16-2t

ELLSWORTH ZOUAVES, ATTENTION!—Every member of this Corps is ordered to be at the Armory, on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, *sharp!* No excuse for absence will be taken.
Per order of F. L. BRAND, Captain.

☞ For Photographic Albums and Cartes De Visite, go to Brand's 108 and 110 Lake-st. [dec16-2t]

BEAUTIFUL PRESENT.—One of the "Yankee Card Writer's" Monograms and package of Note Paper, at Tremont House.

☞ Go to James Boyd's Exchange Office, 89 South Clark-street, to sell your uncurrent Money. He pays the best rates. [dec16-14t]

☞ 5,000 Drums, all sizes, with calf skin heads; also, a general assortment of improved Accordeons, Brass and String Instruments, etc., for sale at cost by J. Bauer, 99 South Clark street. [de14-12t]

HYATT BROTHERS & CO.'S KNIFE AND SCISSORS SHARPENER.—Having perfected arrangements for the extensive manufacture of this *cheap and valuable patented machine*, we have now opened an office for *the sale of County Rights* in the States of Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin. For information call at our office or address us by letter.
HYATT BROS. & Co.,
dec12-6td-1tw 15 Custom House Place, Chicago.

☞ For Holiday Presents go to J. A. Colby, Agent, 118 Randolph st. He is selling off the entire stock of books and jewelry, at war prices. What the book stores sell for $1.00, I sell for 50c. $1.25 and $1.50 books for 62½ and 75 cents, and all other books at great reduction. Now is your time to buy your Holiday presents at half price. Such an opportunity as the unfortunate circumstances which render this sale necessary can never be expected to occur again. dec11-3w

☞ Exchange on New York, Philadelphia and Europe. Gold for sale.
Deposits received and money remitted as desired. KEMPER, ALEXANDER & Co.,
de7-12t 92 Clark street, Sherman House block.

☞ Cook & McLean, 90 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dying Gents' garments less than any other house in the city. se27-1y

Go to Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing. nov11-h391-1y

☞ Go to the TRIBUNE Office for your printing. dec9-1yr

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn-st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov13

DIED.

In this city, Saturday, Dec. 14, at 3 o'clock A. M., of [illegible] A., youngest daughter of Abner and Imogene Price, aged two years, one month and twenty-eight days.

In this city, Friday, Dec. 13th, ALMIRAH, wife of [illegible]. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral [illegible] West Adams street, Monday at [illegible].

☞ New Hampshire papers please copy.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, 1861.

The week closes on a very comfortable money market. Business is good. Nearly all the money in circulation is good, and our merchants generally feel cheerful and content. To the seeker of local financial news from day to day, times are decidedly dull, but that very dearth of news, when business is reasonably active, is the very best indication that the people are prosperous.

The leading banks still sell exchange at ¼ per cent premium. It is hardly so abundant as it was two or three days ago; but the supply and demand are about equal. Some of the banks charge a fraction above on small bills. The buying price is par @¼; the higher price is only conceded occasionally to best customers.

Gold buying at NON; selling, NON. The brokers still charge 1 per cent on retail lots, and take it when they can get it.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

There was no change in the general features of the money market yesterday. Some of the banks reported exchange rather easier, others quite close, but all concurred in expressing the opinion that it would be plenty enough to meet every demand after this week. The selling rates were 1 @ 1¼ at the banks and 1¼ @ 1½ outside. Gold is plenty at 1¼, but for small sums the brokers still ask 2 per cent. For exchange the banks will sell gold at par.

We understand the Bankers' Association has retired about two hundred thousand dollars since the 1st of the month, of the circulation of banks that were unable or unwilling to come up to the requirements of the new banking law.

THE HUDSON CITY (WIS.) BANK.—The La Crosse *Republican* mentions the failure of the Hudson City Bank, Hon. M. G. Gibson, President. The bank has made an assignment to H. L. Humphrey for the benefit of the depositors. Its circulation is about $21,000, secured by $15,000 Michigan and $7,000 Wisconsin Bonds. Its issues are therefore good, and in accordance with the arrangements of the Bankers' Association, they will continue to be received at par in Milwaukee.

So says the *Sentinel* of this morning.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13th.—The *Democrat* says: The money market exhibited no new feature to-day, except the increase of Treasury notes, large amounts of which—a million and a half or two millions of dollars—have been paid out on Government account in this city, since Monday last. Their abundance had slackened the tightness of the exchange market, and rates were not so firm at 5 per cent. premium for current Missouri paper. But gold remains nominally 5 per cent. buying, and 6 per cent. selling, with a much less demand to-day than on Tuesday and Wednesday. The apprehension of a rapid decline in Treasury notes, and the consequent desire to convert them into gold, has given way, and as the report of the Secretary of the Treasury becomes better understood, confidence in the firmness of Government securities is strengthened.

☞ The Hudson City Bank, (Wisconsin,) Hon. M. S. Gibson, President, has failed, and made an assignment to H. L. Humphrey for the benefit of depositors, with a deficiency of about $12,000. The Milwaukee Bankers should and will be compelled to stick to their agreement, and redeem the bills, which are too good to admit of a serious loss. The circulation of the bank is about $21,000, secured by $15,000 Michigan and $7,000 Wisconsin bonds.—*Exchange.*

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY, OF CANADA.—The following is a statement of the traffic for week ending Nov. 30, 1861:

Passengers	$31,915.49
Merchandise and live stock	67,654.81
Parcels, mails, and sundries	2,094.28
Total	$91,994.58
Week ending Dec. 1st last year	75,033.14
Increase	$16,961.44
Total traffic from July 1st, 1861, to date	$1,596,869.84
Total traffic for same period for previous year	$1,537,655.45
Increase	$73,205.[illegible]

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the quotations of the Stock Market to-day:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central R. R. stock	78⅝	78⅝
Galena	70	70
Rock Island	50⅜	50⅜
Michigan Southern (preferred)	39⅞	39⅞
Michigan Southern (common)	18⅞	18⅞
Tennessee 6 per cent. bonds	43⅞	43⅞
Missouri 6s	40⅞	41⅛
Virginia 6s	48	48

Market—First board steady; second board steady.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, 1861.

The following are the receipts of leading articles for the last twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour bls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
G & C U R R	1111	16097	...	...	713	650
R I R R	1408	5860	1250	500	350	800
Ill C R R	940	2675	2478	570	456	332
C B & Q R R	1005	1650	4671	...	...	...
N W R R	1558	1650	...	112	200	...
A & St L R R	1312	1320	3880	339	1050	...
Total	6734	26294	12649	1782	2859	1802

	L H'gs No.	D H'gs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	G S lbs.	Hwn brls.
G & C U R R	1289	24	96	9132	9160	...
R I R R	779	5	53	6080	...	155
Ill C R R	350	...	45	11875	...	128
C B & Q R R	3129	8	244	6652	...	...
N W R R	...	10	34	2411	...	...
A & St L R R	1000	...	...	13893	6000	52
Total	6588	47	474	50041	15100	335

There was a more confident tone felt in commercial circles to-day, and values were generally firmer.

The receipts of Hogs amounted to 6588, and the market was brisk and about 5c ℔ 100 lbs higher. About 7300 head were sold, mostly to packers, at a range of $2.35@2.80 gross for common to extra. The bulk of the sales, however, were at a range of $2.40@2.65 for medium to heavy. There was some inquiry by shippers to Canada, and $2.80 was paid for an extra lot, averaging 356 lbs. At the close there were about 1500 head unsold, and under a good demand by shippers, the market was very firm.

The market for Beef Cattle was buoyant and active, and we note an advance of ⅛@¼c, with liberal sales to shippers and packers, at $1.60@2.10 for inferior to common, and $2.30@3.25 for medium to prime.

The Provision market was firm but inactive. Mess Pork was in good request on Canadian account at $9.25; but holders are firm at $9.50, and the only transaction reported was an increase to 1000 brls of the transactions reported yesterday at $9.50, free of storage till the opening of navigation—200 brls packed in. There is no demand for Mess Pork, except by the Canadians. English Meats are also in active request, and we note a sale of 50 bxs short rib middles at 5⅛c packed. Lard is in active request, and the market is firm; but the supply is very light, and we quote sales at 7@7¼c. Yellow grease was sold at 4¼c.

There was an active demand for Flour, and the market was steady and firm, and about 400 brls were sold at $3.80@4.00 for good spring extras; $3.50 for spring superfine; and $4.25@4.50 for winter extras.

There was an improved inquiry for Wheat, and we note an advance of ⅛@1c ℔ bushel, with liberal sales at 82c for No. 2 White; 80c for No. 1 Red; 75c for No. 2 Red; 73@73¾c for No. 1 spring; 65¼@66½c for No. 2 spring; and 55@58½c for Rejected spring.

There was a fair inquiry for Corn, but the extreme firmness of holders restricted business and the sales were light, at 24½@24¾c for Mixed in store.

Oats were quiet. Rye firm. Barley in good demand and firm. Seeds quiet but unchanged. Highwines were dull and nominal.

Exports of Produce at New York.

Included in the exports of domestic produce last week are 99,687 brls wheat flour, 472 do rye flour, 1,630 do corn meal, 984,983 bu wheat, 49,617 do rye, 800 do oats, 1,089 do peas, 553,161 do corn, 2,813 brls pork, 409 do. and 1,712 tcs. beef, 961,570 lbs cut meats, 879,065 do. butter, 1,725,878 do. cheese, 7,689,297 do. lard, 790,789 do. tallow.

Contracts Awarded at Cincinnati.

The *Gazette* of yesterday publishes the following contracts, awarded by Major Kilburn, U. S. C.:

N W Thomas & Co, 300 brls mess pork	$9.65
W A Applegate, 200 brls mess pork	9.65
N W Thomas & Co, 20,000 lbs clear sides	5.79
N W Thomas & Co, 10,126 lbs clear sides	5.81
Geo Dominick, 5,000 lbs ribbed sides	5.45
Dubois & Angur, 500 brls Snow Mills flour	4.24
H Varwig, 125,000 lbs hard bread	3.42
Smith & McAlpin, 775 bu beans	1.09⅞
D Harker & Sons, 500 bu beans	1.04¾
Jas A Fraser & Co, 31,000 lbs rice	.07⅞
R Hoess & Co, 21,000 lbs Rio coffee	.18½
J R Biggs & Co, 31,500 lbs of brown sugar	.10¾
A W Johnson, 2,100 gallons vinegar	.04¾
M Werk & Co, 2,613 lbs candles	.13⅞
Proctor & Gamble, 8,400 lbs soap	.04⅞
J F Cunningham, 131 bu salt, ℔ 56 lbs	.56⅞

Ocean Freights at New York.

Freights are again lower to Great Britain, and the offerings are limited. To Liverpool the engagements are 25,000 bush at 7½d in bulk, and 7¾@8d in bags in American ships, and 10,000 do at 9d in bags in a neutral vessel; 12,000 do corn at 7@7½d in bags; 6,000 bbls flour at 1s 9d@2s in American, mainly the latter rate, and 2s 6d in neutral ships; 400 bbls lard at 27s 6d; 200 do pork at 3s; 100 boxes bacon at 30s in neutral vessel; 10 tons tallow at 30s. To London—22,000 bush wheat at 9¼d in bags in a foreign ship; 3,000 bbls flour at 2s 6d@2s 9d in American and in 10½d in a British ship; 300 bbls lard at 40s; 300 bbls pork at 5s. To Havre—5,000 bush wheat at 18c; 500 bbls flour at 70c. The charters are a British brig with 25,000 bush wheat to Dublin at 10½d.—*N. Y. Tribune*, 13th.

Wheat Crop in France.

Letters from Havre to the 19th of November inform us that the estimates of the deficit have been reduced to fifteen millions of hectolitres, *seventeen* of which six millions have already been imported. Wheat was, therefore, declining, and as the port was crowded with grain cargoes, and the weather had been rainy for a whole month, while the means of transportation were altogether insufficient—these circumstances combined have much contributed to depress the market. The opinion was generally entertained that the decline in prices was owing to a momentary glut in the market, as the most important holders of wheat were confident of an early rise and were storing up.

New York Tallow Market—Dec. 10.

Sales 42,000 lbs. at 9¼@9½c per lb. Messrs. Knight & Sons say the market, during the week, "has undergone no material change. The demand though not general since exporters, has been fair, and considerable has been shipped at 9½c. The closing of canal navigation has checked shipment from the West, and the arrivals have been light, so that the stock now on hand is moderate. The home demand continues light. To-day the market is inactive, exporters offering 9½c, at which some sales are effected, many holders, however, refusing to sell at current rates, and choice shipping brands are held at 9¾c. Prices this date, 1858, 10¾c; 1859, 10¼c; 1860, 9¾c."

New York Canal Enlargement.

[From the Buffalo Express, 13th.]

The eastward movement of grain and flour (calling each barrel of flour equal to five bushels of wheat,) from the lake region during the past season, has been about one hundred millions of bushels, of which less than three millions has reached tide water via Oswego by canal. In view of the fact of nearly forty millions of this eastward movement having been diverted from the Erie Canal to other routes of transportation, the Canal Board have wisely taken the initiative steps for lengthening the chambers of the present locks so as to admit the passage of boats one hundred and forty feet in length, which will so cheapen transportation as to invite the trade to the canals that now moves through other channels. In anticipation of this contemplated improvement, the Hon. E. G. Spaulding, [illegible] contracted with Messrs. Van Slyck & Foster, of this city, to build a canal steamer 140 feet beam costing $6000.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[From the N. Y. Independent, 12th.]

The amount of business doing is still large for the season, and prices of cotton and woolen goods continue to tend upward. There are many buyers here yet from the West purchasing moderately, but whose purchases in the aggregate make a large amount, and the near-by and city trade are buying seasonable goods. Much of the city business is, however, of a speculative character, especially in cotton fabrics. Raw and middling cotton is now 30c, and the goods in market made when cotton was lower are not to be replaced at these prices than they can be at the give rise to some speculation, as the prospects of returning supplies of cheap cotton are not bright. Consumers must look for higher prices in the spring, as the supply for general consumption will be limited—the government engaging the bulk of the manufactures for certain goods. Woolen goods are very remunerative. In prints and printing cloths there has been considerable excitement, resulting in a general advance of prices. The stocks on hand are changing hands repeatedly under a speculative demand, looking to extreme scarcity in the spring. ... All kinds of cotton cloths, many sorts of prints have sold out, and stocks are mostly held by second hands. Last Saturday prices advanced one penny on a rise the previous week of 1⅛c, and the stocks are now held for a further advance. The manufacturers are now engaged on spring goods. Bleached and brown goods have also again advanced since our last, and the market is in a very feverish state. Drills, ticks, denims, cotton flannels, jeans, etc., are all advancing rapidly. The demand in cotton is beginning to be felt. All army goods are in great demand. The manufacturers of woolen shoddy has greatly increased of late, and checks the advance of woolen goods. Fancy cassimeres are more active than ever before, styles are wanted for the California market. Cloths are all quick of sale for cloakings. Satinets are scarce and wanted. Beavers are active. Delaines are steady. Shawls less active; the demand is limited to check patterns. Foreign goods are doing better, as the scarcity and increased price of domestic goods is felt. British cotton and dress goods sell well, and at a good profit over the high duties. British woolens are also doing well, being scarce and much wanted. Sealskins are in great request. Dress silks are dull; staple kinds are the only kinds wanted, all the higher qualities being neglected. Ribbons are in better demand; but velvets are the most wanted. The public sales are mostly of millinery goods.

Hogs.

[From the Louisville Journal, 13th.]

The feeling in the hog market was rather better yesterday, and there were light sales at $2.20 to $2.40 nett, the latter rate contemplating large lots of extra hogs. The number of hogs slaughtered yesterday in this city was 3,600, and the number remaining in pens was 5,300. There were no sales of provisions.

[From the Missouri Democrat, 13th.]

HOGS.—The great feature of the market just now is pork. The receipts of hogs by river to-day were considerable, mostly from the Des Moines valley, Iowa, by way of Keokuk. We did not determine all the sales that were made to-day, but the range of prices was the same as yesterday, and packers were working full hands. The condition of the market is healthy, and funds to suit the notions of all abundant. The transactions on Change to-day were as follows: One lot of 700 sold at $2.60 gross; one lot of 50 sold at $2.30 to $3.40, coin, or $3.40 to $3.50, Missouri currency, dividing on an average weight of 240 lbs.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 14.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork is in good demand on Canadian account at $9.25—holders asking $9.50. The sale of 500 brls made yesterday at $9.50, was increased to 1,000 brls, all free of storage till the opening of navigation, and 200 brls packed in. English meats are still in good request and firm. To-day 50 bxs short rib middles were sold at 5⅛c packed. Lard is scarce and firm. Sales 250 pkgs at 7¼c for kettle, and 7½c for steam. Grease in fair demand. Sales 150 tres. yellow at 4¼c.

FLOUR—Received, 6734 brls. Market more active and steady. Sales, 900 brls "Nashville City" white winter, on p. t.; 300 brls mixed winter extra at $4.35; 70 brls "Red Jacket" do at $4.25; 50 brls "Como" round hoop, spring extras at $4.00; 700 brls "Beloit City" round hoop, 100 brls "Smiths" round hoop, and 500 brls good round hoop extras, at $3.90; 100 brls "Oliver Twist," 100 brls "Cedar Rapids" and 400 brls good extras (all round hoop) at $3.85; 225 brls "Favorite of the Union" and 500 brls fair extras (round hoop) at $3.80; 150 brls Superfine at $3.50.

WHEAT—Received, 26,294 bu. Market active and ⅛@1c better. Sales—WINTER—700 bu No 2 White in store at 82c; 3000 bu No 1 Red in store at 80c; 800 bu No 2 Red in store at 74c; 10,000 bu do at 75c. SPRING—10,000 bu No 1 Spring in store at 73c; 8000 bu do at 73¼c; 800 bu No 2 in store at 65¼c; 5000 bu do at 66c; 20,000 bu do at 66½c; 800 bu Rejected in store at 55c; 1000 bu do at 58½c.

CORN—Received, 12,649 bu. Market firm. Sales 800 bu Mixed in store at 24½c; 3000 bu do at 24¾c; 10,000 bu do at 24¼c.

OATS—Received, 1782 bu. Market quiet. Sales 1000 bu Rejected in store at 15c.

RYE—Received 2859 bu. Market firm. Sales 400 bu No 1 in store at 34c.

BARLEY—Received 1802 bu. Market very firm. Sales 1000 bu good at 38c on track; 500 bu do at 38c on track.

HIGHWINES—Dull and nominal at 13½c.

BROOM CORN—5 tons good at $60.

BEANS—12 bags good at $1.25.

BUTTER—The market is easier, with less inquiry by shippers. Sales, 45 kegs common at 6¼@7c; fair to good firkin 8@9c.

EGGS—Fresh 14@15c per doz.

POULTRY—Live chickens at $1.25 per doz.

POTATOES—Quiet at 37½@38c per bushel for sound.

TALLOW—20 brls butcher's tallow at 7¼c. Packers held at 8c.

HIDES—Dry flint 10½@11c; Green salted 5¼c; Green country 5c.

CLOVER SEED—Steady. Sales 38 sacks prime at $4.20.

TIMOTHY SEED—80 bags good at $1.56; 28 bgs inferior at $1.25.

FLAX SEED—In good demand and firm, with sales at $1.25@1.30.

COOPERAGE—500 new pork barrels at $1.30.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 47. Scarce and in demand. Sales, 20, av. 280 lbs, at $3.00; 10, av. 240 at $2.90.

LIVE HOGS—Received, 6,588. The market today was brisk and buoyant, and prices for first class hogs averaged about 5c per 100 lbs, higher than yesterday—closing with a good demand by packers and some inquiry by shippers, and only about 1500 head in the pens unsold. The sales average as follows:

Hogs.	Av.	Price.	Hogs.	Av.	Price.
119	226	$2.60	1663	274	2.55
91	232	2.50	160	265	2.50
82	222	2.60	40	244	2.45
24	295	2.62	49	259	2.40
1415	276	2.50	100	253	2.35
251	270	2.57			

BEEVES—Received, 474 head. There is an active demand both by government contractors and packers, and the market has advanced ⅛@¼c. Sales were as follows:

Beeves.	Av.	Price.	Beeves.	Av.	Price.
83	1267	$3.25	20	1304	2.50
51	1248	3.00	17	1042	2.50
15	1290	3.00	16	1340	2.50
30	1260	3.00	19	1079	2.50
17	1366	3.00	14	1207	2.50
14	1250	2.75	17	1050	2.40
66	1148	2.62½	17	1167	2.20
44	1130	p. t.	16	1134	2.10
17	1086	2.60	17	1030	2.00
16	1229	2.60	31	890	1.60
28	1112	2.60			

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—COTTON—Market excited, irregular and decidedly higher. Sales 3,000 bales at 35½@36c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Slightly in favor of buyers with only moderate demand for export and home consumption. Sales 15,900 brls at $5.25@5.35 for rejected; $5.40@5.50 for super state; $5.60@5.75 for extra do; $5.75 for choice; $5.25@5.50 for super western; $5.60@5.85 for common to medium extra do; $5.80 @5.90 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $6.00@6.75 for trade brands—market closing quiet. Canadian flour in very moderate request at about previous quotations. Sales 280 brls at $5.45@5.80 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and unchanged; moderate sales at $3.50@4.50. Corn meal in fair request. Sales 300 brls at $3.25 for New Haven and $2.72½ for Brandywine.

WHISKY—In fair request. Sales 1,200 brls, part last evening, at 20½@21c—the latter price for favorite brands.

GRAIN—The wheat market was less buoyant, while holders generally are not disposed to accept lower prices. Sales 17,800 bu Chicago spring at $1.24@1.28; 32,000 bu northwestern club at $1.28@1.30—latter price for very choice; 3000 bu spring red state at $1.34@1.37; 82,000 bu Mil club at $1.29@1.30; 21,000 bu winter red western at $1.37@1.40; 23,000 bu amber Mich at $1.40@1.42; 6400 bu white Canadian at $1.37@1.50 for common to choice; 13,000 bu white Mich at $1.45@1.50. Rye quiet at 82@85c. Barley firm. Sales 8000 bu at 71@74c for Canada East; 83½@90c for state, and 80c for Canadian. Corn quiet and without decided change. Sales 41,000 bu at 67@67½c for prime western mixed afloat, and 66c in store. We notice sales of 9000 bu soft Canada peas at 81½c. Oats steady at 44@45½c for Jersey, Canada, western and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet. Prices somewhat unsettled. Sales 600 brls at $12.25@13.75 for old and new mess; $8.50@9.00 for prime; $13.50 for city prime. Beef rules quite firm with moderate demand. Sales 100 brls at $4.00@4.50 for country prime; $5.00@5.50 do mess; $11.50@13.00 for repacked mess; $13.75@13.87½ for extra mess. Prime mess beef firm. Beef hams in fair demand. Sales 100 brls prime western at $15.00. Dressed hogs are a little firmer. Sales were at $4.87½@4.92½. Bacon—sides in good demand. Sales 475 bxs at 7c for Cumberland cut middles; 7¼c for short ribbed do; 7½c for long clear do. Cut meats dull and lower. Sales at 3¼@4¼c for shoulders; 4½@5c for hams. Smoked meat quiet and nominally unchanged. Lard more active. Sales 1650 brls chiefly for future delivery at 8¼@9¼c, the latter an extreme price. Butter is selling at 11@18c for Ohio, and 16@20c for state. Cheese is steady at 5½@7c.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Little more doing in raw, but prices without material change. Sales 600 hhds Cuba at 7½@8⅛c; 23 hhds Demerara at 8c; 51 hhds Melado on private terms; and 577 boxes Havana at 8c. Molasses quiet; sales 30 hhds Barbadoes at 35@36c; 40 hhds Porto Rico at 40c; and by auction to-day, 120 hhds at 34@37½c; 30 hhds Cuba muscovado at 28½c.

STOCKS—Without much change, but quiet. C & T 36½; Mil & P Du C 34 pref 30; G & C U 65; Pan 15; M S gtd 39½; Harl prft 33; G & C U 14; Hud 37½; Pac Mail 81¼; N Y C 78⅛; Reading 38; Erie 31⅛; Ill C scrip 60¾; M C 43½; N J 1st bonds 62; Tenn 6s 43½; Mo 6s 41; U S 6s 81 reg 90; U S 6s coupons 90¼.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO

ARRIVED.........Dec. 14.

Schr Wm Jones, Thomas, Manistee 100 m lumber.

Schr Experiments, Keen, St Joseph. 10 m lumber, 40 m staves, 5 cds wood.

CLEARED.........Dec. 14.

Schr Experiments, Keen, St Joseph, 11 ton sundries.

Military Goods.

SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES.—C. ROBY & CO., Manufacturers of Line Officers, Staff, Medical, Paymasters and General Officers U. S. Regulation Swords, Belts, Sashes, Epaulets, Buttons, &c., &c. Sole Agents, 18 Beekman street, New York. [illegible]

ATTENTION, CAVALRY OFFICERS!—A few OFFICERS' SABRES, SASHES, SHOULDER STRAPS AND CAP ORNAMENTS. Extra good and cheap, just received. Belts and Sashes manufactured by BOWEN, [illegible] street, over U. S. Express Office.

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, Wm. Tennent, 52 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. [illegible] by Mail or Express promptly attended to. Post Office Box [illegible].

Chances for Business.

REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—Fine improved country property to exchange for Chicago property, [illegible] Apply to T. S. MARKS, [illegible] Real Estate and Merchandise Broker.

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

P. PALMER,

112, 114 & 116 Lake Street,

750 Packages

DOMESTICS,

Bought before the late advance, and will be sold from ½ to one cent per yard less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.

50 Bales Stark Sheeting,
75 " Lawrence Sheeting,
100 " Appleton do.
100 " Indian Head do.

GRAIN BAGS,

50,000 Stark Mill Bags, - - - $29 per Hundred.
20,000 Lewiston Bags, - - - - $27 per Hundred.
20,000 Ozark Bags, - - - - - $25 per Hundred.

Fifty cents a hundred deduction from above when purchased in quantities of 1,000 and over.

PRINTS.

100 Cases Merrimac Prints,
50 " American Print Works,
50 " Richmond Works,
50 " Bleached Muslin, Under Price.
25 " Hamilton Cotton Flannels,
100 Bales Denims, Stripe and Tick,

CLOTHS, KERSIMERES,

AND VESTINGS.

HOSIERY, NOTIONS,

SILKS AND SHAWLS,

CLOAKS,

CARPETS,

Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain and Three-Ply.

OIL CLOTHS,

Bedding and Feathers, Retail Dry Goods.

DRESS GOODS,

Buying my Dress Goods entirely by the package for cash, I can and will sell them 20 per cent. less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.

NOTICE:

Purchases made at my establishment that prove unsatisfactory either in price, quality or style, can be returned (to the Cashier's desk) for which the purchase money will be with pleasure returned.

P. PALMER,

112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.

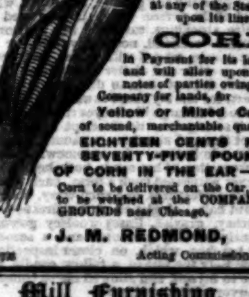
[no26-g535-1y]

Illinois Central Lands.

Illinois Central Railroad Company

Land Department, Chicago, November, 1861.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY GIVES NOTICE,



THAT IT WILL receive, during the present WINTER MONTHS at any of the Stations upon its line, CORN In Payment for its lands, and will allow upon the notes of parties owing the Company for lands, for Yellow or Mixed Corn, of sound, merchantable quality, EIGHTEEN CENTS FOR SEVENTY-FIVE POUNDS OF CORN IN THE EAR—the Corn to be delivered on the Car, and to be weighed at the COMPANY'S GROUNDS near Chicago.

J. M. REDMOND,

de13-h738 Acting Commissioner.

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

OF ALL QUARRIES.

C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE

Flouring and Grist Mills,

AND DEALERS IN

DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"

Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,

AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnishing when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power, also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engines and Boiler, together with Heater, Pump, Governor, Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

[illegible]

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent persons will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c. At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts, Chicago, Ill. Post Office address Box 281. oc27-h1y

MILWAUKEE

MILL FURNISHING

ESTABLISHMENT.

RELIANCE WORKS

OF

EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.,

(Formerly Decker & Seville)

Nos. 200, 202 & 204 WEST WATER STREET,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.,

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,

Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths, and

MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY,

ALSO,

Gearing, Shafting and Foundry Work

Of every description.

[illegible] EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

THREE INCH DECK PLANK at SHERIFF'S & SMITH'S Lumber Yard, No. [illegible] South Canal street.

GUNNY BAGS.—For sale 12,000 new heavy Gunny Bags, [illegible]

VAULTS AND OUT-HOUSES cleaned very cheap, by JOHN MAHER, [illegible] Clark street, [illegible]

For Sale.

A GOOD SECOND-HAND BUGGY for sale cheap for cash. Address P. O. Box [illegible], or call at [illegible] Water street. de4-h861-1w

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE PROPERTY on West Randolph street for sale very low. It consists of a two-story Brick House on a lot [illegible] nearly new. For particulars inquire of HOLMES & PECK, [illegible]

FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Three Improved Farms near Chicago—no better in the country—for sale on long time and favorable terms, or to exchange for good improved city property. (Agents need not apply.) PETER SHIMP, 107 State street.

FOR SALE.—The stock and fixtures, including reception and working fixtures, of the largest and best-established LIQUOR HOUSE in this city. Stock good and well selected and rent [illegible]. Apply or address "MERCHANT," P. O. Box 1875. de12-h850-1w

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.—A sixteen horse power engine Boiler and fixtures, (Warrington's make) good as new; also a large frame building, [illegible] Apply to D. W. MITCHELL, [illegible] Hall. de12-h787-1w

FOR SALE.—A vacant Lot on Clark street, fronting Court House Square, cheap. Inquire of M. T. COLE, Room No. 1, 52 Lake street. [illegible]

FOR SALE.—A Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. Apply to E. S. WELLS, of the firm of [illegible] Lake street. [illegible]

FOR SALE.—For sale for cash or on time, [illegible] on Washington street by [illegible] on Margaret street. [illegible] Apply to J. LEWIS PAGE, [illegible] Lake. de11-1w

FOR SALE.—House and Lot, 231 Wabash avenue. The house was well built, and has gas and water. The lot is in a pleasant part of the city, and is the highest point of ground in the South Division. Address L. BENEDICT, Lake Forest. de13-h848-3m

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A pleasant front second floor chamber, with board, can be obtained at 30 Monroe street. de11-h822-3t

BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at 84 Adams street. de12-h5-3t

BOARDING.—A neatly furnished front parlor to rent with board, located on Wabash avenue, north of Adams street. Address P. O. Box 1988, Chicago. de12

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, with board, can be had at the large brick boarding house, 189 and 191 West Randolph street, corner Halsted. References exchanged if requested. de12-h707-1w MORRIS, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—A pleasant front room suitable for two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 91 Adams street. de11-h791-1w

BOARDING.—Suites of rooms and single rooms can be obtained with Board at 285 State street. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. no28-h6-1m

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms with board may now be had at 46 Van Buren street, third door east of State street. no26-h58-3m

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen and families can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 49 Michigan Avenue. Also, a few day boarders. References exchanged. no28-h661-1m

BOARDING.—There are now vacant at 223 and 225 South Clark street, some pleasant front rooms, suitable for accommodating gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. It is also a convenient location for day boarders, as it is only a few moments' walk from the Post-Office. 25 Terms moderate. no4-h131-1w

BOARDING.—A pleasant suite of front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, suitable for a family. Also, a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and board by applying at 186 Monroe street, opposite the Custom House. References exchanged. no4-h37-1w

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms with board can now be obtained at 266 West Washington street, corner of Morgan. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. no4-h37-1w

NATIONAL HOUSE, 278 State street, is now opened and newly furnished throughout for the accommodation of boarders and also day boarders, on most reasonable terms. de13-h828-2w

To Rent.

TO RENT, WITH FURNITURE House No. 389 Wabash Avenue, north of Twelfth street. Possession given immediately. de14-h853-3t

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A first-class and completely furnished residence on Wabash avenue, north of Twelfth street, having all the modern improvements and ample room; also a good barn, a pleasant family, with no small children can make a very desirable arrangement, and pay their rent by boarding a small family now occupying the premises. Apply to [illegible] Estate Rooms, No. 35 Clark st., up stairs. no28-h36-1m

FIRST-CLASS "DOCK" AND "Lumber Yard" Property to rent for 1862, by JOHN MATTOCKS, Jr., Telegraph Building, south-east corner Lake and Clark streets. de1-h48-1m

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS

TO RENT—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up-stairs), near Clark street. [ap16-61-1y]

General Notices.

ON CONSIGNMENT—100 bbls. Massachusetts Mackerel No. 1, 200 do Massachusetts Mackerel No. 2, 1000 lbs large superior Codfish, in 100-lb. boxes; 300 kits, 25 lbs each, fine, fresh selected Mackerel; 50 dozen 2-lb. cans Fresh Lobsters; 20 dozen 1-lb. cans Fresh Lobsters, [illegible] can be purchased at wholesale [illegible] added, by N. F. WILDER, 52 State st. de14-h854-3t

A RARE CHANCE TO SELL.—Wanted Business Property worth from $3,000 to $12,000. It must be cheap, as all CASH will be paid. Address Post Office Box 2185, giving location, price, &c. de13-h843-3t

DOG LOST—Dec. 9th, a good sized Black Terrier, cropped ears, long tail, hair short and smooth, and worn this under the neck. Any one returning the same to No. 56 West Randolph street will be liberally rewarded. de14-h851-3t

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE. BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON England, France, Germany, Switzerland, And other European Countries, for sale at the Banking Office of

J. YOUNG SCAMMON,

Marine Bank Building, Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

☞ Drafts on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, and Letters of Credit available anywhere on the Continent granted. de11-h31-3m

WANTED FOR THE REGULAR Army, Eighteenth Infantry Rifles, ABLE-BODIED MEN, For three years. Good pay, Board, Clothing and Medical attendance provided. Pay from

$13 TO $21 PER MONTH.

Promotions to be made from the RANKS. Nineteen Companies of this Rifle Regiment are now full and in the field. Apply to Head Quarters, No. [illegible] street, under Bremen's Hall [illegible] House. JOHN A. THOMPSON, Captain U. S. A., de13-h844-1m Recruiting Officer.

WANTED—1,000 Cavalry Horses for COL. DANIELS' REGIMENT, at Kenosha, Wisconsin. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 20th day of December, for furnishing 1000 Horses. The Horses to be delivered at Kenosha, and subject to a rigid inspection. Description of Cavalry Horses to be bound in all particulars; from fifteen to sixteen hands high; not less than five, nor more than nine years of age, color to be Bays, Browns, Blacks or Sorrels, good square trotters and bridle wise, and of size sufficient for the purpose above named. Proposals for lots of 100 or over preferred. J. A. POTTER, Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. Army. Assistant Quarter Master's Office, Chicago, Ill., Dec. [illegible], 1861.

NOTICE.—The Bank of Montreal, Having established an Agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general BANKING BUSINESS, Buying and selling Eastern and Sterling Exchange, Discounting Produce Bills based on Shipments, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper. de13-h738-1y E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

FIRST REGIMENT U. S. VOLUNTEER LANCERS.

Capt. J. A. WARE is authorized by Col. RANKIN to raise a company for this crack corps, which is raised under the auspices of the Federal Government. This is the first introduction into the American service of that FORMIDABLE WEAPON, THE LANCE, Which played so important a part in some of the most fiercely fought battles of the Great Napoleon. The project is a favorite one with GENERAL McCLELLAN, and the corps will be Splendidly Uniformed, Mounted and Equipped. Every man will have pistols, sabre and a lance twelve feet long. The Governor has granted special permission to Capt. Ware to recruit in the State.

Headquarters, 114 Dearborn Street.

WAR DECLARED ON RINGBONES, Splints, Spavins, Corks, Poll Evils, &c., &c. The undersigned are in possession of a receipt to make an Oil which will cure the above blemishes. [illegible] B. & H.

SHIP BUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING.—The undersigned, recently Proprietor of the well known Ship-yard at [illegible] has permanently located himself at this point, in the [illegible] J. M. JONES.

MARRIAGE CARD AND MILITARY CARD EMPORIUM.—New Year's Day, [illegible] CARD," for New Year's, [illegible] de13-h837-1m

TO GLOVE MAKERS.—We have a few dozen of the celebrated Gloversville Dressed Buckskins, at 100 Lake street. de14-h857-3t C. C. WALLIN & SONS.

TO GROCERS.—We are receiving some of the choicest brands of ST. LOUIS WINTER WHEAT FLOUR, To which we invite your attention. B. F. QUIMBY & CO., 133 South Water street.

NOTICE.—Mr. Henry Martin having become a member of our firm, from and after this date the style will be [illegible] SHACKFORD & HOYT. Chicago, December 9th, 1861. de9-h779-1w

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!! [illegible] Receivers of all kinds, Officers' Swords, Belts, Sashes, [illegible] Military Goods, [illegible] GEO. T. ABBEY, 52 Lake street.

QUERY.—Why should Housekeepers and their servants toil their patience and time in trying to kindle stoves, [illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. [illegible] MONDAY EVENING, [illegible] MR. COLLINS, Who will appear in [illegible] The Colleen Bawn, or the Brides of Garryowen. [illegible]

BRYAN HALL. MADAME MATILDA [illegible] POSITIVELY THE FIRST AND ONLY GRAND OPERATIC [illegible] IN CHICAGO, Wednesday Evening, Dec. [illegible] FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SOLDIERS FESTIVAL. [illegible] MATILDA CRIVELLI, [illegible] Sig'r ACHILLE ARDAVANI, [illegible] Sig'r GARIBALDI, [illegible] Mons. ALEX. WOLOWSKI, Pianist to Her Majesty, the Queen of Spain, [illegible]

RAREY.

J. S. RAREY has the pleasure to announce to the citizens of Chicago and vicinity, that he will give a Lecture illustrated with Practical Demonstrations of Horsemanship, AT BRYAN HALL, Saturday Evening Next, Dec. 21. [illegible] Admission [illegible] Reserved Seats [illegible] Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at [illegible] de15-h867-3t

ELOCUTION. Mr. J. H. SIDDONS, Professor of Elocution at Columbia College, New York, will return to Chicago ON THE 21ST INST. And as he proposes to remain one week, [illegible] TERMS MODERATE. Address "Sherman House."

THE ORIGINAL, CELEBRATED and world-renowned American MAN IN MINIATURE, GEN'L TOM THUMB, SMALLEST MAN ALIVE, At Kingsbury Hall, Randolph-st. For a short time only, commencing MONDAY, [illegible] BEAUTIFUL MINIATURE CARRIAGE, [illegible] ADMISSIONS: [illegible] ALFRED CATALY, [illegible]

KINGSBURY HALL.—Will be opened on FRIDAY, Dec. 20, [illegible] J. Insco Williams' Celebrated [illegible] PANORAMA OF THE BIBLE, Commencing with the Creation of the World, [illegible]

DANCING AND CALISTHENICS.—J. B. WARNER, [illegible]

METROPOLITAN HALL.—This popular Hall has been [illegible] PUT IN COMPLETE ORDER, SOUND AND VENTILATION [illegible]

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY. Corner Madison and Clark sts. [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—30 Drawers suitable for a dry goods store, [illegible] 129 Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED—Two Girls, one as Chambermaid and the other as [illegible] Girl. None need apply except [illegible]

WANTED—A Partner to join in [illegible] at least sixty dollars required. [illegible] the office of this paper.

WANTED.—A young [illegible] winter, on reasonable terms, [illegible] of the Post Office. [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—A first class [illegible] Apply to MURPHY & [illegible]

WANTED—At the [illegible] House, No. 223 [illegible] $1.00 per day.

WANTED—Two pair heavy draught Horses, [illegible] or Mules preferred. [illegible] Lumber Yard [illegible]

WANTED—For a gentleman [illegible] wife, two or three rooms [illegible]

WANTED! WANTED!—[illegible]

WANTED—200,000 [illegible] St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad. [illegible]

WANTED—To all [illegible] employment.—Wanted, an Agent in every town and county [illegible]

A YOUNG MAN, WHOSE health unfits him for [illegible]

MERCHANTS ATTENTION!—A man of steady habits, [illegible]

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS WANTED.—[illegible]

BUGGY WANTED.—Any one having a first-class [illegible]

500 ARMY HORSES WANTED [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

[illegible]

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1861.

FOUKE AGAIN.

In the House yesterday, as appears from our dispatches, Mr. Phil. Fouke, who has made himself eminent already in this session by the exhibition of his blatant pro-slavery and nigger-catching proclivities, received a sharp and merited rebuke for his late attempt to invade the decency of debate, and restore what the country hoped had died out in our legislative halls, bullyism and personal recontres. Mr. Fouke mistook his man, in the member from Kansas, and we may hope that he will profit by the lesson. In many ways he misrepresents his own constituents, and the correction will do him good.

A WAR WITH ENGLAND.

The foreign news published in yesterday morning's TRIBUNE, startled the country like the shock of an earthquake. The intelligence from England by the previous steamer had calmed public apprehension and led people to suppose that Great Britain would be guided by the principles of international law, as laid down by herself, in relation to the rights of neutrals and belligerents. But the news by the *Europa* indicates that she intends to lay down new laws, and repudiate her own precedents, and to force a quarrel with the United States if such a thing be possible. That the law is on our side in the case of the seizure of the rebel commissioners, is fully and unequivocally conceded by the "British Thunderer." In its leader of the 28th ult., the *Times* declares that: "*Unwelcome as the truth may be, it is nevertheless a truth that we have ourselves established a system of international law which now tells against us.* * * * We have always been the strenuous asserters of the rights of belligerents over neutrals, and the decisions of our Courts of Law, as they must now be cited by our Law Officers, have been in confirmation of these claims. * * * *

Owing to these facts, *the authorities which may be cited on this question are too numerous and too uniform as to the right of search by belligerent ships of war over neutral merchant vessels to be disputed.*" After citing the opinion of Lord Stowell, "whose judgment on this subject," says the *Times*, "is the storehouse of all the English law on this subject," that journal remarks that, "so far as the authorities go, the testimony of International law writers is *all one way, that a belligerent war cruiser has the right to stop and visit and search any merchant vessel upon the high seas.*"

Other influential organs of English opinion held similar language and arrived at the same conclusions. But the next intelligence we get is, that "it has been decided by the law officers of the Crown," says the *Post*, "that the action of Capt. Wilkes was unjustifiable, and a flagrant violation of the code of nations, and a direct insult to this country, and it is the duty of the Government to demand prompt reparation." And "should this just demand not be complied with," says the *Times*, "we cannot doubt Lord Lyons will be withdrawn from Washington." The *Observer*, a ministerial journal, states that "a special messenger by the *Europa* carried a demand from the British Government to Lord Lyons, *insisting on an apology and restoration to the British flag of Mason and Slidell.*"

Thus stands the affair at the date of the sailing of the steamer. The grave question now arises, what course shall the American Government pursue in the event that "the British Government insists on an apology and restoration to the British flag of the rebel Commissioners? What course do honor and the great interests at stake, require? Never before, in view of existing emergencies, has our Government faced so grave a question as this; never before were moderation and wisdom, coupled with resolution and firmness, so essential to a right decision and to right action. The first and most natural impulse is to bid the Government of Great Britain defiance, and take the consequences of an additional war upon our hands. From the very beginning of this rebellion the hereditary aristocracy of that country has sided with the Confederates. Its sympathies have been wholly with the slave-holding Oligarchy in its efforts to overthrow the Government. It hates Republicanism as it hates anything else that is inherently antagonistic to its own constitution and nature; and it is doubtless eager for a pretext to reduce these sympathies and these hates to action. This fact makes us as a people, more restless and excitable under provocations from that source, than we would be were another power to make the same demand upon us. It is the more important, therefore, that we exercise deliberation and weigh well every word and act that may have a bearing upon the question at issue. We cannot afford to violate the principles of right and justice in our intercourse with other nations, nor can we afford that others violate them with impunity in their dealings with us. What is necessary, therefore, is that our Government rise above all passion and resentment, and determine what its action shall be from a correct appreciation of the question—to concede whatever justice may require at our hands—if, indeed, it requires anything—to demand, and, if need be, enforce the same measure of justice that we are willing to accord. But whatever disasters may be apprehended from a war with Great Britain while engaged in quelling rebellion at home—whatever the advantages of maintaining friendly relations with that power while our internal dissensions continue, the Government cannot afford to put itself in the wrong to escape the one or to secure the other. If war between these two great Christian and kindred nations is to result, and the civilization of the world set back, be the wrong and the injustice which precede and provoke it all on the side of Great Britain. Let our record be unpolluted by the taint or even the suspicion of wrong—let it also not be blackened by the disgrace of submitting to unjust demands.

It yet remains to be learned in what manner the demands of Great Britain will be pressed—whether they will be made unconditionally and without giving time for discussion, or whether they will be coupled with a proposition to submit the matter in dispute to the arbitration of some impartial neutral power. If the former course should be pursued, it is easy to determine what the result will be. We must fight. But if she should incline to the latter policy, then we presume our Government will meet her on amicable ground, and abide by the decision, whatever that may be.

But while this grave subject is engaging the attention of Government, we cannot too earnestly commend to the President and to Congress the importance of prosecuting the war actually on our hands with increased vigor. We shall make no more complaints of the apathy and the tenderness manifested towards traitors, which have thus far characterized the war, if from this time forward earnestness shall mark its prosecution, and if all the means allowed by the usages of civilized nations shall be taken advantage of to break the back of the rebellion. Had such a policy been followed from the beginning our present complication with Great